

السنة 1401

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THE TIMES

A man of property
by Margaret
Drabble, page 5

Workers at Leyland plant lodge claim for 47% rise

47 per cent pay claim was lodged yesterday for 20,000 workers at Leyland's Longbridge, Birmingham. The claim, which would add 1 to the present £65 a week, is in three parts covering a basic rise, an increase for accepting changes in work methods, and extra for merging negotiating bodies. In return, the workers are offering to cooperate with the management's plans to double productivity.

Productivity deal offered

Clifford Webb, Leyland's general manager, said the company's 10 per cent productivity plan was the best yet. He said the company was offering a 47 per cent pay rise to 20,000 workers at Longbridge, Birmingham, in return for a productivity deal. The deal would see the company's output double over the next five years. Mr Webb said the company was offering a 47 per cent pay rise to 20,000 workers at Longbridge, Birmingham, in return for a productivity deal. The deal would see the company's output double over the next five years. Mr Webb said the company was offering a 47 per cent pay rise to 20,000 workers at Longbridge, Birmingham, in return for a productivity deal. The deal would see the company's output double over the next five years.

Comparisons show that much-admired theme may not be original Enigma of Elgar's debt to a fellow composer

By Marcel Berlins
The haunting principal theme of Elgar's *Enigma Variations* shows strong similarities to an obscure choral work which Elgar heard not long before composing his piece. The conclusion seems inescapable that, whilst probably unconscious, the *Enigma* theme was not Elgar's own conception. The other work is the *Requiem*, in memory of Lord Leighton, composed by Charles Villiers Stanford, an eminent Irish-born composer of the late Victorian and Edwardian era, now remembered mainly for some of his songs, including "Drake's Drum". The *Benedictus* of the *Requiem* convincingly appears to be the progenitor of the *Enigma* theme.



Elgar: Listened to hundreds of works. Stanford: Best remembered for his songs.

deliberate, at other times the similarities are completely coincidental. It would be possible to attribute the similarities between the *Enigma* and *Benedictus* themes to coincidence were it not for the knowledge that Elgar heard the *Requiem* not long before composing the *Enigma Variations*. Stanford had composed his *Requiem* for the Birmingham Festival of 1897. In Percy Young's biography of Elgar, for the preparation of which he had access to family papers and diaries, it states that on September 15 of that year Stanford came to visit Elgar at Forth, his Malvern home, and there played to him the *Requiem*. The next year Elgar started work on the *Enigma Variations*, which was first performed with great success, in June, 1899.

Earthquake in Indonesia one of worst recorded

Bali, Indonesia, Aug 19.—An earthquake described as one of the strongest ever recorded shook a remote Indonesian island chain east of here today, toppling buildings and destroying fishing boats with a huge tidal wave. But there was no immediate word of deaths or injuries.

Labour and Tories pleased with Birmingham by-election result

By David Wood
Political Editor
Both the main parties but none of the other eight candidates found reason for rejoicing in the result of the Birmingham, Ladywood, by-election, announced early yesterday. Labour held the seat fairly comfortably, with 6,227 votes, though that was more than 6,000 votes fewer than at the general election of October, 1974. Conservatives captured a two-party swing of 9 per cent, which fell below recent by-election achievements. But would still give Mrs Thatcher a majority of 50 to 100 seats in the Commons on a national projection. The Tory candidate had 4,402 votes.

rebomb attacks by omen with baby

IRA women smuggled first into the centre of Belfast under a baby in a pram. Fires were started on premises by the device which was mostly contained in tape cassettes. At one 180 firemen were tackling leaks in different areas. Women narrowly escaped during their attacks.

Two shot in swoop on Soweto 'bomb' class

Johannesburg, Aug 19.—Police shot dead a black teenager and seriously wounded another person today in a raid on a Soweto school which they said gave lessons on how to make firebombs. Some 137 pupils and teachers were detained.

pe Town-style wer sharing

Sharing with the Indian coloured communities, both the majority blacks, is used in constitutional reform which the leaders of Africa's Ruling National will consider today in Town. The elevation of the ruling ethnic council to parliament will only over their own is in mind, it is understood. Ultimate power, however, will rest in white hands.

Report ordered on arms firm

A report on Defence Ministry involvement with a British munitions company which until its closure last month was financed by the Moscow Narodny Bank has been called for by Mr Gilbert, Minister of State for Defence.

China silent on party congress

The eleventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party is reported to have completed its work but there has been no official confirmation from Peking. According to Chinese sources, Mr Hua Guofeng was re-elected party Chairman. Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, is to visit Peking next week.

Glamorgan reach Gillette final

Glamorgan reached the Gillette Cup final for the first time with a victory over Leicestershire by five wickets at Swansea yesterday. Their winning total was 233 over to spare.

wer shift in incils plan

Changes in local government are being carried out by Mr Shore, Secretary of the Environment, in altering the structure of certain functions of the councils, in particular a transfer of powers to the biggest metropolitan districts.

Sweeping Smith victory forecast by sample poll

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, Aug 19
The ruling Rhodesian Front is likely to achieve a sweeping victory over its right and left-wing opponents in the election on August 31, according to the results of an opinion poll published here today. Fifty-six per cent of the people questioned said they would vote for Rhodesian Front candidates while only 2.8 per cent said they would vote for candidates of the right-wing Rhodesian Action Party and 0.9 per cent for candidates of the moderate National Unity Front.

Border vigil in £2m gems theft

Cape Town, Aug 19.—AN South African airport and border posts were watching today for three men who stole uncut diamonds worth about £2m early yesterday. The three men were seen leaving the airport in a car. The police are now searching for them. The stolen diamonds were worth about £2m.

if a Scotsman swallows his pride...

it's BELL'S

Mr Agee links Britain to his latest expulsion

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Aug 19
Mr Philip Agee, the former agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), who was expelled from Britain last June as an alleged security risk, said here today he believed his expulsion yesterday from France was intended to impede his work on an index of organisations and people associated with the CIA. Mr Agee, who resigned from the agency in 1969 after 12 years' service, arrived in Brussels last night after being held for 22 hours by French police in Boulogne where he had gone to meet his wife, Angela. He intends to move in the next few days to Holland, where he has been granted a temporary residence permit.

it's BELL'S

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OVERSEAS

Proposal for ethnic parliaments in South Africa would still leave power in white hands

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Aug 19

The caucus of South Africa's ruling National Party begins crucial talks in Cape Town tomorrow which could lead to the dismantling of the country's present "Westminster" system of government and a measure of power sharing with the Indian and Coloured communities, but not with the majority blacks.

Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, flew to Cape Town from Pretoria today after talks with the Indian and Coloured leaders to brief them about the planned constitutional changes.

Details have not been given but Mr Vorster, leader of the Coloured Labour Party and an implacable foe of the Government, said afterwards: "We have always asked for this type of consultation."

It is believed the proposals include elevating the existing Coloured and Indian representative councils to full parliaments with powers equal to the white parliament and giving them full autonomy over their own affairs.

The majority parties in the ethnic parliaments will elect members to a president's council of 60 to 100 representatives which will elect a president for a three-year term. The council will be elected on a proportionate basis in the ratio of four whites to two Coloureds and one Indian—which will mean

that ultimate power would still rest in white hands.

The proposals have first of all to be ratified by the National Party caucus and then by its four provincial congresses before being submitted to Parliament for the enactment of any constitutional changes. There is bound to be strong opposition at the outset from the far right-wing elements of the National Party, which are not insignificant. However, Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, flew to Cape Town from Pretoria today after talks with the Indian and Coloured leaders to brief them about the planned constitutional changes.

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In the Pretoria talks, great emphasis is understood to have been placed by the Government on greater powers being given to the Coloured and Indian representative councils. This is regarded as the basis of the new deal.

However, the exclusion of blacks from the discussions has been strongly criticized by Mr Ntshato Motlana, leader of the South African Defence Force, whose plan for urban black development has been ignored by the authorities. Misconduct of troops—General Magnus Malan, the chief of the South African Defence Force, today pledged full cooperation in an investigation into claims of misconduct by troops on the South-West African border with Angola. But he made it clear he believes the charges are part of a propaganda campaign against South Africa's military presence.

The Government of the Orange Free State, which was reported today, is to investigate charges of misconduct by South African troops made when delegates to the Turnhalle conference visited the village of Oorlogshoek.

Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn will take up office as Administrator-General of South-West Africa on September 1. It was announced in Pretoria. He will be empowered to repeal laws in the territory by proclamation.

Mr Vorster, it is believed, has offered to serve as the first executive president, as in France. As president he would appoint a prime minister who could form his own multiracial Cabinet which would deal with matters of common concern but not those specifically of interest to the separate parliaments.

Three given damages of \$1,000 against CIA

New York, Aug 19.—In the first court decision arising from the Central Intelligence Agency's surveillance of domestic anti-communists, a federal judge has ordered the United States Government to pay \$1,000 (\$288) and court costs and to write an apology to each of three plaintiffs whose mail has been opened.

Judge Jack Weinstein reported in his decision in the Federal District Court in Brooklyn that at least 215,000 pieces of mail were opened during an illegal CIA project that lasted from 1953 to 1973. The American Civil Liberties Union, which represented two of the three plaintiffs, said this could mean a potential liability of at least \$215m for the Government.

However, Judge Weinstein's decision noted that many people involved would not consider that they had been harmed or would want damages.

The American Civil Liberties Union said six to 10 similar lawsuits were pending, including one in the Federal Court in Rhode Island in which it is arguing that individual officials like Mr Richard Helms, the former CIA Director, as well as the Government, should be liable.

Mr Edward Korman, the Chief Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, said that any decision on appealing against Judge Weinstein's order would be up to the Solicitor General and was still under study.

Later, a message was sent to Judge Weinstein saying that the Justice Department agreed to the court's suggestion of a letter of regret to each plaintiff.

The proposed apology says that the mail-opening programme has been halted by executive order; the CIA has no current authority to open mail; any such mail-opening now would be prosecuted, but the ultimate legality or illegality of the earlier programme remains for the courts to decide. The proposed letter also says that the Government would restore the plaintiffs' trust in the integrity of America's free institutions.

The three plaintiffs in the Brooklyn case were Mr Norman Birnbaum, Professor of Sociology at Amherst College, who had written a Soviet propaganda book about a forthcoming meeting on sociology of religion, Miss Mary Rule Macmillan, a placement coordinator at Northeastern University in Boston, who had written to a Soviet newspaper, and Mr Leonard Avery, a Minneapolis advertising executive, who had been sent a letter by his son, an exchange student at Moscow University.

In his 57-page decision, Judge Weinstein said the CIA had put into its computers, 3,500,000 names derived from the mail-opening project. He said there had been a pattern of government abuse of power, and breaking this pernicious pattern and preventing its recurrence was up to Congress and the President.

But the courts should decide reparations to affected individuals. Judge Weinstein said none of the three plaintiffs had lost money, jobs or reputation. But he decided that they had suffered invasion of privacy and actual mental pain, outrage and shock.

The award of \$1,000 each had been decided in part by provisions in an Act of Congress of 1968 which created a right to civil recovery for individuals whose telephone or oral conversations were intercepted without legal sanction by wiretaps or eavesdropping. The award was also based on the figure of \$100 a day or \$1,000 whichever is larger.—New York Times News Service.



Reconciliation hint: Mrs Margaret Trudeau, estranged wife of the Canadian Prime Minister, was quoted by The Vancouver Province yesterday as saying she would be meeting her husband next Sunday and they would fly to Ottawa with the children.

"We will be staying together for a while as father and mother, not husband and wife." But Mrs Trudeau, photographed on holiday in West Vancouver with two of her three sons, added that she was optimistic about a reconciliation.

Spassky victory in world chess semi-finals
From Harry Golombek
Geneva, Aug 19

By drawing the fifteenth game in the semi-final of the world chess candidates series here today Boris Spassky, the former Soviet world chess champion, won the match by 8½ to 6½ against Lajos Portisch, of Hungary.

He will be meeting Viktor Korchnoi, the exiled Russian grandmaster, in the final, later on this year.

Spassky opened the game with his favourite Ruy Lopez and Portisch tried for a counter-attack by sacrificing a pawn in the early middle-game. But Spassky easily disposed of the counter-attack, and when Portisch proposed the draw after 30 moves, he accepted since the half point was enough to win the match.

Spassky deserved to win the match, which he played in a style reminiscent of his world championship days eight years ago.

Britons named for second Spacelab flight
Washington, Aug 19.—Two Britons are among the 59 scientists chosen by the space agency to carry out research in the second flight of the European-built Spacelab on board the shuttle rocket in 1981.

Dr Alan Gabriel, of the Appleton Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, and Professor Peter Wilmore, University of Birmingham, are named among the 11 principal investigators for the mission.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the mission will concentrate on checking Spacelab systems and conducting studies in astronomy and solar physics.

The first flight of the Spacelab is scheduled for late 1980 on board the tenth or eleventh shuttle. Spacelab 2 will fly on the sixteenth mission in June, 1981 with a crew of five, one of whom may be a European.—UPI.

Tunisians receive treason sentences
Tunis, Aug 19.—The Tunisian state security court today ended a two-month political trial of Popular Unity Movement members by sentencing Mr Ahmed ben Salah, the group's leader, and a former finance minister, to eight years in prison in absentia for treason.

Defendants included 27 political associates of Mr ben Salah, nine of whom were acquitted.

Coup attempt in Cambodia reported foiled
Bangkok, Aug 19.—Cambodia's leaders have foiled a coup attempt and many of the plotters, thought to be leading military and civilian officials, lost their lives, a senior Thai general said here today.

General Kriangsak Chamanand, deputy supreme commander of the armed forces, said the coup was planned for between April 13 and April 17, the second anniversary of the Communist victory in Phnom Penh.

But the coup attempt was foiled by the Government and many people among the group, including members of their families, were killed," he said. The Cambodian Government had learnt of the plot in February, the general said. There have been unconfirmed reports here of trouble within the leadership but Cambodia's only public voice, Phnom Penh Radio, has not mentioned it.

The country has been virtually cut off from the outside world since the Communists seized power in 1975. Little is known in the West about its leaders.

General Kriangsak, one of the most powerful figures in the Thai armed forces, said there had been changes in the Cambodian leadership after the coup. A "new administration"

Carter tributes head off aide's resignation

From David Cross
Washington, Aug 19

Initial congressional and press reaction to the outcome of an investigation by federal banking officials into the past financial activities of Mr Bert Lance, the Budget Director and adviser to President Carter, has been restrained.

But outside the Administration the general view appears to be that even if Mr Lance has been cleared of legal violations, many unanswered questions remain about the wisdom of some of his past business transactions.

Clearly Mr Carter, who opened to his Budget Director's defence after interrupting a vacation to appear at a televised press conference here yesterday, hopes that his personal endorsement of Mr Lance's integrity will stymie further criticism.

Vice President Mondale has also chimed in to tell the American public in a statement that the results of the inquiry "make it clear" that Mr Lance did nothing improper or illegal.

Mr Abraham Ribicoff, the Democratic chairman of the Senate's government affairs committee, which has twice given Mr Lance a clean bill of health, agrees that the Budget Director followed generally accepted banking practices. But he has not been convinced that Mr Lance always acted wisely.

"The question is whether the banking rules should have been changed, not whether Mr I should resign," he says.

Senator Charles Percy, Illinois, a Republican member of the committee, is more doubtful about Mr Lance's future. "It is hard to conclude that Mr Lance acted properly in all of his transactions," he believes.

The Washington Post says that the investigation has raised many new questions while answering few old ones. "It is hard to conclude that Mr Lance acted properly in all of his transactions," he believes.

The next decisive step concerning inquiries into activities of Mr Lance, he was president of two in Georgia, is likely to come next month, when Senate committee reopens its inquiry into his past conduct.

Officials will have some of their inquiries into aspects of Mr Lance's not covered by the first investigation.

Leading article, p. 1

Judge extends time limit appeal against Concorde
From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Aug 19

The New York Court of Appeals has won an extraordinary victory which will appeal against Wednesday's court order overruling its ban on Concorde at Kennedy Airport.

Judge Milton Pollack, who had ordered the ban to be lifted by the end of next week, has extended the time limit until August 30.

British Airways and Air France had hoped to begin flights shortly, with a starting scheduled service month.

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Anti-strike Bill becomes law in Australia

Canberra, Aug 19
Australian Government passed legislation today to outlaw by Government employees.

The legislation, opposed by the opposition Labour Party and unionists, gives the Government the power to dismiss or suspend public servants who strike.

Union leaders said the legislation was a blow to the principle of collective bargaining, which does not allow a union to strike.

Some striking postal workers—the main target of the new law—said the decision was a blow to the principle of collective bargaining, which does not allow a union to strike.

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New Soviet pledge on Yugoslavia's freedom

Moscow, Aug 19.—President Tito today secured a new public pledge from President Brezhnev that the Soviet Union will respect Yugoslavia's right to chart its own course.

The assurance was made in a joint communiqué issued here when the 85-year-old Yugoslav leader left Moscow after two days of talks with Mr Brezhnev.

The two countries were agreed that their relations and links between the two parties should be based on respect for sovereignty, independence, equality and non-interference, and on the freedom to choose "different ways of socialist development," said.

The wording, identical to that of a communiqué issued when Mr Brezhnev visited Belgrade last November, indicated a continued Soviet interest in dispelling Yugoslav concerns, observers said.

Recent Soviet attacks on "Eurocommunism" have revived uneasiness in Yugoslavia about Moscow's real attitude to other independent-minded Communist parties, and President Tito has been anxious to secure fresh Soviet guarantees on the issue. The communiqué indicated he had been successful.

No direct reference was made to the debate over "Eurocommunism," although the two leaders were said to have reviewed topical questions of the world Communist movement. Both expressed determination to work for more co-operation between different parties on the basis of principles laid out at last year's European Communist summit in Berlin.

At that meeting Moscow acknowledged the freedom of other parties to decide their own way of achieving communism, said the communiqué's emphasis on "greatest significance" could also be seen as a concession to Yugoslav feelings.—Reuters.

Mr Vance to discuss full recognition of China
From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug 19

Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, will discuss the possibility of establishing full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China when he visits Peking next week.

The Secretary of State leaves Washington tomorrow for a week-long visit to China and Japan that will include the first high-level contact between the Americans and Chinese since President Carter took office at the beginning of the year.

But State Department officials here have cautioned against expectations that Mr Vance's mission to Peking will produce conclusive results.

The Administration was somewhat concerned by the urgency in recent comments by Senator Edward Kennedy about American relations with China. In a carefully worded speech in Boston earlier this week Senator Kennedy said the Administration how bad "a major opportunity" to set the stage for resuming full diplomatic relations as early as next year.

This could be achieved, he suggested, if the United States switched recognition from Taiwan to Peking while maintaining "unofficial relations" with Taiwan for its military security and economic support.

This is one solution. But the Administration does not want to do its hands too firmly to any single formula before Mr Vance has had a chance to discuss all the options with the new Chinese leadership.

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Peking stays silent as party congress ends

Peking, Aug 19.—The eleventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party, though still not officially announced, apparently ended last Monday and was followed by the first meeting of the new Central Committee, well-informed Chinese sources said today.

Wall posters seen tonight in Peking University tended to confirm this. They announced the holding of the eleventh congress, hailed the congress decision and the election of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the new Central Committee.

But an expected official announcement tonight on the convening of the congress failed to materialise.

A mass delegates' meeting wound up this evening at the People's National Assembly Palace in Tien An Men Square. The delegates drove off in limousines under the imperative stares of hundreds of Peking inhabitants, who had been waiting for hours outside the building.

By midnight, the authorities had still not broken their total silence on the meeting. This silence has been as intriguing to the ordinary Chinese as to the diplomatic community.

Unofficial Chinese sources confirmed, however, that the party congress has met in Peking and that the first plenary session of the new Central Committee has elected a new Politburo.

According to the sources, the Central Committee elected as Vice-Chairman Marshal Ye Chen-yang, and the recently rehabilitated Mr Teng Hsiao-ping.

There were therefore no surprises, as Chairman Hua had already been confirmed as party chief in mid-July, with Marshal Ye and Mr Teng, vice-chairmen, as his immediate aides.

The congress also discussed how to fill the numerous vacancies in the party and state leadership—Agence France Presse and Reuters.

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Mr Fahmi accuses Israel of spoiling peace efforts

Cairo, Aug 19.—Israel is undermining peace efforts with its recent measures in the Arab territories, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said today.

In a statement in the newspaper, Al-Ahram, he said that projects for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip showed Israel's "persistent" increasing obstacles on the path to peace and in torpedoing efforts for a peaceful and fair settlement of the crisis.

Our Tel Aviv Correspondent writes: Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, claimed today that his ideas for Israel and Jordan to divide functions and not territory in the disputed West Bank were gaining adherents "on the other side". He also said the Americans were interested in the plan.

Mr Dayan acknowledged that Israel and the Arabs disagreed on which side should have sovereignty in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip but he said that during the recent peace efforts had focused on finding a way of life together in an undivided West Bank based on a "functional division".

Beirut, Aug 19.—In retaliation against recent Israeli actions in the occupied territories, Palestinian guerrillas have launched four attacks against Israel in 48 hours, the Palestine Liberation Organization announced today.

They claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion today in a shop in the Tel Aviv suburb of Petah Tikva. A communiqué said the blast had "killed or wounded seven Zionist settlers".—UPI.

Brussels, Aug 19.—The EEC made an official protest to Israel yesterday over the decision to set up three new settlements in the West Bank.—Agence France-Presse.

Ugandans abroad urged to be ready to return
The Right Rev Festo Kivengere, Bishop of Kisumu and primate of Uganda's prominent churchmen, yesterday called on Ugandan intellectuals living abroad to be prepared to return to their homeland soon.

Speaking in London, the bishop—who was forced into exile last February, two days after the death of the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, the Most Rev Janani Lumumba—said the time would soon come for Ugandans to rebuild their country.

Bishop Kivengere told of his new project "Return", which aims at helping Ugandans while in exile abroad.

Court to hear complaint of treason against Mr Bhutto

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, Aug 19

A court is to hear a petition on Sunday against Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, accusing him of high treason.

The court will be asked to issue a warrant for Mr Bhutto's arrest and detain him in custody until his trial.

The action has been brought by Mr Chaudhri Zahur Elahi, a former National Assembly member, who was detained for about two weeks while Mr Bhutto was Prime Minister.

The complaint, under article six of the constitution, was filed yesterday in the court of the district magistrate of Lahore by Mr Zahur Elahi, who intends to stand against Mr Bhutto in the October general election.

The magistrate transferred the complaint to a Lahore sessions judge because only the higher court can deal with cases in which the penalty on conviction is death or life imprisonment.

General statements have been made in courts and in the press by political leaders alleging excesses during Mr Bhutto's term of office, but Mr Zahur Elahi's complaint appears to be the most serious accusation yet against the former Prime Minister.

Cabinet reshuffle in Kinshasa
Kinshasa, Aug 19.—President Mobutu of Zaire today carried out a Cabinet reshuffle after the arrest last week on treason charges of Mr Ngulu Kadima Bond, the Foreign Minister.

He appointed Mr Umba Di Lutete, Zaire's representative at the United Nations, to succeed Mr Ngulu, and moved Mr Kabeya, Zaire's Ambassador to Ethiopia, to the United Nations.—Agence France-Presse.

A day with 'Baby Doc'
The terror of Papa Doc's days has been pushed into the background by a sense of peace has been restored to Haiti. But, as Brian Moynihan discovered, a simple day trip with Jean Claude Duvalier, Haiti's President for life, can end in bloodshed and death. The exclusive interview with "Baby Doc" is in the Sunday Times Colour Magazine tomorrow.

Saturday Review

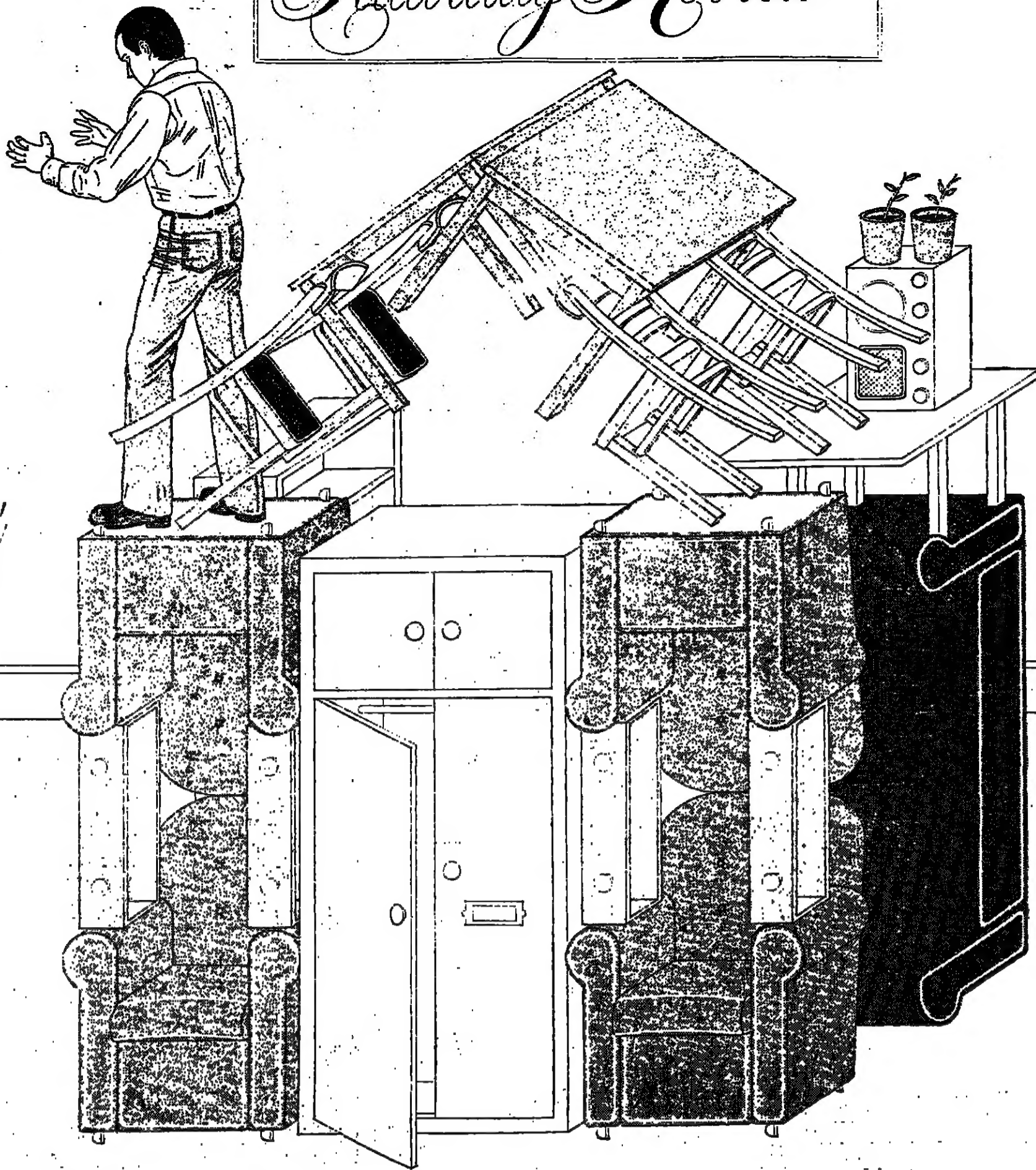


Illustration by Robin Harris

A man of property

by Margaret Drabble

parents had always said that he would become a professional man, of one sort or another; his two elder sons were barristers. But Anthony, with a baby and a wife and another baby on the way, there did not seem to be much time to train for a profession. He did not think he would get a good enough salary to enter the Civil Service, anyway, he did not want to be a civil servant. So he was left? It must be said that he never once crossed his mind that he would get a job in industry, he was, but not to such great, so deeply conditioned some sections of the nation that some of the offers, the college boards, plastered with Anthony Keating, child professional middle class, an anachronism, did not see the offers: he was past them daily, turned away with as much reluctance as if they had written in Turkish or in a dead language. He thought himself to that kind of thing: and of advertisement was at home and slingers, men of vision like Anthony Keating. His nearest job, at this stage, was the Civil Service on an ad hoc basis, but he was so off, on his trip round some Office, by the about pensions and pensions made by unduly young of 19 that he did not think that kind of thing was certainly not for

Establishment (then a vague but fashionable catchphrase), deplored the fact that so much was owned by so few, would have liked to see public schools abolished, denounced the property-owning role of the Church, and could not see why everybody did not agree that a radical redistribution of wealth was logical, desirable, and necessary. He thought that miners and garbage collectors and sewage workers and railway drivers should earn more, and that company directors should earn less. He would never have dreamed of voting Tory, although both his parents did. He worried about his fellow men, but like many of his fellow worriers, could find no means of expressing his care. He was too busy caring for his own: for Babs and baby Mary, and then for baby Peter, and Stephen, and Ruth. So, like so many, he stumbled into a career, rather than chose one. He had, in his year at university, as yet unencumbered by a wife and baby, shown a certain aptitude for writing, and composing quickly—he could knock out a song in an hour or so, for any given occasion. He could sing quite pleasantly, too, and even after Babs and the baby, enjoyed escaping to the college piano. Tired and penniless as he was, his friends found him rather dashing: to have a wife and baby so early in life seemed a form of oneness. So he kept singing in his second year, a show for which he had written the lyrics (they were vaguely satirical—this was just after the Salaz Days, just before the Saffron Bunch) transferred to London, with some success. He did not make any money, for he had signed no proper contracts, but for the first time it occurred to him that there might be money in the arts as well as in laundrettes.

In his third year, his friend Giles Peters came to him with a proposition. Write a musical, said Giles Peters, and I will put up the money, and we will have it at the Student International Drama Festival in Chicago and win the First Prize. Giles Peters, unlike most undergraduates, had a lot of money. At this stage, he had little else: indeed, Anthony tended to look down on him, from his tenuous but prominent position as fashionable witty young man. Giles was neither handsome nor witty: one of the hard lessons of the sixties was the spectacle of his frequent sexual successes (successes followed by disasters, it is true, but when was the maintenance of sexual happiness been rated as highly as the acquiring of it?). Giles was small, ungainly and already slightly overweight: he had reddish hair and a red complexion, whereas Anthony was tall and dark and pale of skin. As an undergraduate, Giles was interested in the arts, and hung around stage doors and exhibitions and got himself invited to theatre parties and literary parties: he gave lavish parties himself, which made him a welcome if not wholly popular guest. The clever set thought Giles was a bit odd but quite sweet: a bit of a bore, but not quite a bore. He had a kind of self-confidence and rudeness that made his social inadequacies appear deliberate and therefore acceptable. And he had one or two marked successes with the lovely Chloe Vickers, one of the most pursued girls in Oxford, who could have taken her pick of all the wealthy young men around. Anthony and his friends, bewildered by the incongruous liaison, tried to persuade themselves that Giles had simply bored and bought her into acquiescence, but they were guiltily aware that this hope sprang from a very deep desire to underrate Giles. And Anthony himself did not in fact find Giles at all boring, though he did not know why. He was not witty, he had no verbal elegance, indeed was rather slow of speech, and quickness was in others one of the qualities that Anthony most prized. But Giles had some other, indefinable, at this stage incomprehensible virtues, that made him interesting company.

He also had a great deal of money. His father had made a great deal of money, and his grandfather before him, out of bridges: they built bridges all over the world, over all kinds of chasms, and had diversified into roads and dams; work which those less snobbish and unrealistic and obtuse than Anthony and his friends might have found exciting. However, Anthony and his friends thought bridges dull, and Giles, at this stage a third generation dilettante, tended to let them think what they chose about bridges, for he wanted to make his mark in other fields. And he wanted Anthony to write him a musical, to win a prize of five thousand dollars in Chicago. They discussed it in Anthony's dank basement flat: it seemed like a fantasy, and as Anthony poured Giles another glass of wine (then six shillings a bottle) he even said to Giles, "So you fancy yourself as an impresario, do you?" "No more than you fancy yourself as a composer," Giles had sagely replied. Anthony had agreed to have a go: why not? He had abandoned, through sex, all hope of the good degree that might have been his: why not write a musical instead? Giles had then spoken of money: better draw up a proper contract, he said, just in case. Anthony tried to conceal his surprise. A contract? He did not conceal his surprise effectively: Giles caught it, and, briefly, smiled. Anthony caught Giles's smile, and said, truly, for they were not beyond truth, "You know, Giles, I'm a lousy song-writer." "Even lousy song-writers have a right to a contract," said Giles.

So Anthony wrote his musical, and Giles backed it and took it to Chicago. It did not win 5,000 dollars, but it was favourably mentioned, and launched the career of Bill Wade, well-known star of cabaret: Bill Wade had a weakness for one of Anthony's not very good songs, and thanks to the contract and the Performing Rights Society, the song is still sung, and even to this day Anthony Keating makes some money every year from it. In its best year, and his worst, it made £300, which was very welcome. Anthony was flown out to Chicago, to see the festival. He flew with Giles: the rest of the company had gone ahead to rehearse. Side by side they sat, conspirators, drinking whisky, for now Giles was host. They discussed what they would do at the end of the year. Giles said: I think there are some interesting possibilities in commercial television. So Anthony got a job with the BBC. They were looking for bright undergraduates: in those days, there were more jobs than people. It was not at first a very well paid job, and in order to keep Babs and the two children in London, which was even then expensive, he used to do other things on the side: sketches, reviews, a little journalism. He was quite successful.

Giles, meanwhile, like his father before him, diversified. Commercial television, a small publishing company, a radio station, a bookshop, a PR company. He was very successful. But also restless. They met from time to time: Giles would call round for a drink and say all evening, or they would meet by chance in town. Giles brought his wives round, one after the other: in return, Anthony would occasionally introduce to Giles the women friends with whom he would defend himself from Babs, her babies, and her infidelities: for Babs had proved to be the unforgiving type, a maternally spirited woman who could not resist a vulnerable face. Anthony did not like to reflect on how vulnerable he must once have looked, himself. He put up with Babs' boys with a varying grace: Babs was the kind of person it was hard to dislike, impossible to be angry with for long, so desperate was her own need for affection. She knew her children loved her, which was why she wanted more and more children, to multiply and secure the love she was never sure of anyone else. Anthony felt guilty about his own infidelities, so continued to be as kind to her as possible, but the whole life soon proved very expensive: he had to pay for wife and children, for his wife's lovers (who were usually non-self-supporting), and for his own lovers. His own women did not get restless. But what did he want? His work was interesting, he supposed: he was, by now, well paid, and it was certainly not the BBC's fault if he still had to worry about the mortgage. But it occurred to him more and more often that television, although not as dead-end a spot as a mortuary or a laundrette, was not endlessly interesting: there was a limit to what could be done in it, and he himself seemed to have reached that limit, rather early in life, being quick-witted and hard-working. He did not want to move through the hierarchy to an administrative grade, for administration bored him; and there was nowhere else to go. Friends of his who had entered the parallel trade of journalism reported similar dissatisfaction: they had reached the top too early, some had even managed to earn startlingly high salaries too early: and from the age of 30, what remained but a slow or rapid decline into hard drinking and ill-health? Slight thoughts of envy were expressed, occasionally, for those who had entered professions with a proper career structure of proper incentives: but it was too late for those. It had always been too late.

So, Anthony Keating expressed his dissatisfaction with himself and his life in a predictable manner: he changed his job. He moved from the BBC to ITV, from arts to current affairs, accepting a similar job for marginally better pay. The change stimulated him for a while: new colleagues to impress, new offices, new cautions, all these had the desired effect of raising morale and enthusiasm, and he had some good new ideas, and launched a successful new current affairs programme. He set up some interesting investigations into current swindles and scandals, and was instrumental in the trial by television of some notorious crooks. This gave him a fleeting and superficial feeling that he was being useful to society, but he remained in some way unconvinced by himself, and decreasingly interested by the social evils he was engaged to expose. He would wake up in the middle of the night and think: is this it? Is what what? In short, he was underemployed, bored, and not at all happy in his relation to his work, his country, or the society he lived in: ripe for conversion, to some new creed. A political creed, but there was not one: a religious creed, but he had had God, along with his father and life in the cathedral close. So what would happen to the vacant space in Anthony Keating? What would occupy it?

The vacant space was occupied by Len Wincobank: the conversion took place in 1968, while Anthony was watching an unedited film of an interview with Len the property whiz-kid. He had arranged the interview, had sent one of his own bright young men, Austin Jones, off to Northam to ask Len what he thought he was up to, rapping the city centres of Britain and making millions: Austin, an aggressive enough interviewer, had asked all the right questions, and made all the right liberal noises about conservation, planning, Area, small tenants, home ownership, and Len had made what seemed at first incriminating and predictable replies: as the film unwound, Anthony mechanically noted which phrases, which shots, cut, which to join together. But when the film had finished, he felt curiously uneasy. He walked up and down the corridor for a while, then went back into the studio and played the rushes again. And it struck him, suddenly, with a dazzling flash: how could he not have noticed it before? The truth was that Len Wincobank was a genius, about ten times as intelligent, ten times as perceptive, ten times as alive as Austin Jones. Austin Jones, in comparison, was a boring somnambulist, a ventriloquist's dummy, mouthing without conviction or information or even any intelligence the obligatory provocative questions which were based on an utterly false premise, the premise that he and the viewers lived in a society which disapproved of the profit motive and which condemned private enterprise. No wonder, thought Anthony, no wonder I have been so bored and so half-hearted, for so long. Enlightened, he played the reels for a third time. Yes, there it all was. If you read the film correctly, with Wincobank as hero and Jones as villain, everything fell into place. He could not, of course, edit it that way: that was not his job. But he went home, thinking seriously for the first time for months. For three weeks, he thought hard, about money and incentive and private and public ownership: then he rang up Len Wincobank and invited him to lunch. Len, understandably a little huffy about the subtle way in which Anthony had contrived to make him look a greedy, dishonest monster on the screen, refused. Anthony waited another week, then rang again. "Look, I've got to talk to you", he said. "I'm thinking of doing a whole series, on the property boom, a serious series, not just a one-off job like that interview with you. I'm sorry about that, I know you didn't like it. But I must do the subject justice. I want you to tell me what I ought to do, who I should talk to. Please."

Len Wincobank consented. They had lunch. They talked. To Anthony, it was a revelation. Whole vistas opened before him. In fact, the property business had interested him for some time, ever since he had read a gripping account of it in a book called *The Property Boom* by Oliver Marriot, a book which had described the excitement and romance of the business in stirring terms, if not in wholly approving ones, and Anthony had noted in himself, while reading it, a certain envy for those who had the wit to prosper so spectacularly and so speculatively. He had not at the time taken his own envy very seriously, not connecting it in any way with himself, but with Len in front of him—Len, in his thirties, Len, with a new idea a minute and a vision of concrete millions, Len, who had not the slightest suspicion that it might be wicked to make money—his knowledge took on a new meaning. Len had borrowed his first thousand from the bank. Len had, like Anthony, lived off his wits, entirely: the difference was that Anthony had never even dreamed of the flights Len Wincobank had achieved. It had never occurred to him to ask himself, why not. On the way home, he asked himself, why not. There were some good solid sociological answers to the question, but none so solid that they could not be dissolved in the new sharp solvent spirit of free enterprise.

That night, he rang Giles Peters with a proposition. Hello, Giles, he said, rather drunkenly (for his new plans had gone to his head) I want to stop being a gentleman and become a businessman. What a very sensible plan, said Giles Peters. How are you going to set about it? With your help and your finance, said Anthony Keating. And that was how Anthony Keating left a reasonably safe salaried job with a pension in television, and became a property developer.

This extract is taken from Margaret Drabble's new novel *The Ice Age* to be published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson on September 1st at £4.25. © Margaret Drabble.

Drink Grapes and the currant

Vin blanc cassis is a deliciously refreshing drink and an aperitif suitable before meals accompanied by wines. So much interest aroused in it by a brief release recently, that it is worth while indicating the essential variables.

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Mason, Piccadilly, W1.
3° Cassis de Dijon cr
£3.45 from Justin de Blac
Elizabeth St, SW1.
Dolanore (16 Podd
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Oxford and Cambridge) P
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Monsieur Trénel stresses, the
in time "cars" the fri
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Crème de Cassis 1976,

Burgundian recipes sometimes give the proportion in blanc cassis as four parts of Aligoté to one part of blanc cassis, but to my mind tends to be too strong. Drink should be gently stirred, not stunning, a person from a good teaspoonful of generously-sized wine glass. You are offering a couple of rounds before a meal. Wish, use a robust so

wine, such as a Spanish or the Gros Plant of the Ventoux, as substitute for Ligoté, but avoid a dry wine; quite a cheap white may be used if the cassis is found this is an excellent serving rather acid wine may be too harsh for people.

The use of the term vin blanc cassis from the late Canon Félicien, Mayor of Dijon and Reims, who loved all the

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A Gascon aperitif of excellent quality. The sparkling white wine is topped with orange peel—not just squeezed from the skins, but use sparkling wine for this. The wine is deliciously aromatic, with a pleasant kick and it is sure to be a success because it is such a

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Pamela Vandyk

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Drink

Grapes and the currant

Vin blanc cassis is a deliciously refreshing drink and an aperitif suitable before or after a meal accompanied by wines. So much interest is aroused in it by a brief recurrence recently, that it is worthwhile indicating the essential variables.

Cassis, the blackcurrant liqueur for which the Dordogne is renowned, seems to have been a medicinal drink when it was first recorded in the sixteenth century. It should be stressed that the currant syrup is not an acceptable substitute for the liquid in a vin blanc cassis; the latter needs the slight "lift" of spirits. The Cassis de Dordogne is an Appellation d'origine contrôlée since 1922, and must contain at least 15% of pure cassis. It is entitled to the description "crème de cassis".

There are several brands of cassis on sale in the United Kingdom. Some make several strengths, but should be made clear that all cassis will dilute appreciably, a better minimum of course if the drink is to be served neat. It is straight or poured over cubes, then the slight alcohol strength (and especially the "bite" of the "Supercassis", 20% cassis from The Lacchus Wine Co., Kensington Church St., London) is softened. Soulier's 20% Crème de Cassis costs £4.75 from Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly, W1. Another 20% cassis costs £3.45 from Justin de Bazar, Elizabeth St. SW1.

Dolomieu (16 Paddis Green, W2, and branch in Oxford and Cambridge) has "Kir Case", of their C. Doublé Crème de Cassis (£3.67 per bottle) plus 15% of white wine of the Burgundian A.C. from which the vin blanc cassis or "Kir" is traditionally made in Burgundy (the "Kir Case" from Dolomieu costs £21.87, delivered). This is every good cassis and so is Trénel, of Savignac, Beaune, also 15%, which a vineyard dater because, as Monsieur Trénel stresses, the time "ears" the fruit. The young crisis is generally well enjoyed. C. Trénel, de Cassis 1976, from O. W. Loeb, 15 St. SW1).

Burgundian recipes sometimes give the proportion of vin blanc cassis as four parts of Aligoté to one of cassis, but to my mind tends to be too strong. A drink should be gently stirring, not stunning, a person from a good teaspoonful. Generously-sired wine growers are offering a couple of rounds before a meal, and, like us, a robust sojourner, such as a Spousal, the Gros Plant of the Nantais, as substitute for Aligoté, but avoid a drink; use a cheap white wine if the cassis is intended to be an excellent serving rather than a drink for people.

The use of the term "vin blanc cassis" from the late Canon Félix, Mayor of Dijon and Restaurateur, who loved all the Burgundian good things (I nowadays the term is cassis, but this is not restricted to drinks), is a cassis, not for combi of liquours and white however pleasant. The Master of Wine heads the Maison Wine Club the "Clive Coates" topped with sparkling Burgundy or Loire for a cassis and dry, Vermouth kind, or Chamberlain, or a half, and in more of dry and sweet can also top up a cassis and, with Ruschberg visited Dijon, the cassis, commencing the Uper Nikita, a brilliant drink of chilled young wine and cassis. (In the crisis is more usually a "rice cochon").

Intensely fruity liqueur is delightful when topped with white wine, or a sparkling wine. Vauls' recordeur Liqueur de noix topped with sparkling Burgundy (Liqueur de noix costs £4.70 from Fine Vauls, 10 Churchyard, EC4.) Coincidentally, the newish British Liqueur, Gallica, please those who like sweet fruity taste—white wine must be fairly tough. (Hal Gallica £2.99)

A Gascon aperitif, excellent is the spiére: a measure of cassis topped with sparkling white wine, garnished with a range peel—not just squeezed from the skin, but use sparkling wine, andy, as a "Kir Case" for this. The "Kir Case" is an aromatic, greable kick and it is because it is supposed the swordman, with his opponent, in a style, to twist and withdraw the blade. The "Kir Case" gives a great taste to this mixture, substitute any other b

Pamela Vandyk

Good Food

SPORT

Cricket

Glamorgan survive a tense period to reach final at last

By Richard Streeton
SWANSEA: Glamorgan beat Leicestershire by five wickets.

Glamorgan provided one of the least expected chapters in Welsh cricket history yesterday, when they reached the final of the Gillette Cup for the first time. Through a long, tense afternoon, Glamorgan had numerous chances before they reached their target of 173 runs with 15 balls to spare. Leicestershire, the favourites for the trophy, naturally made no concessions right to the end of a gripping contest.

Until this season, Glamorgan had not won a Gillette Cup match for five years and their record in all the one-day competitions has always been poor. In many ways this success against the powerfully equipped Leicestershire team represented a greater triumph than even their wins against the Lancashire and the same ground in 1964 and 1968.

Irrespective of what happens in the Gillette Cup final at Lord's on September 3, cricket in the Principality has been given an enormous fillip. That happy summer last year when Glamorgan finished last in the championship amid internal dissensions and furore on and off the field can now be put from the mind. Alan Jones and who has succeeded him as captain and who has succeeded him as captain and who has succeeded him as captain.

From the time Alan Jones was out, Glamorgan lost five wickets in 15 overs as only three runs were scored. They still wanted 25 runs from the last 40 overs with Richards and Eifion Jones sharing a sixth-wicket stand. It was a measure of the tentative and defensive batting at this stage that at 22 runs they were still needed eight overs, nobody believed that Glamorgan's success was by any means a foregone conclusion. However, though, 11 runs were off over from Balderstone and the task was completed when Higgs and Eifion Jones hit Higgs to the square leg boundary and with only four runs wanted the crowd broke into the first chorus of "Glamorgan".

Gillette Cup semi-final now next Wednesday

The Gillette Cup semi-final between Middlesex and Somerset at Lord's has been rearranged for Wednesday afternoon, the final Test at the Oval. The England captain, Michael Brearley of Middlesex and Somerset's Ian Botham will be the main attraction. Somerset, who have been in practice so that they can be available for the Gillette Cup match.

The decision was made after consultation between officials of the two counties, the respective captains, Brearley and Brian Close and TCCB Secretary, Douglas Carr, when it became clear that after three days of rain Lord's was too wet to allow even a 10 over match to be played to settle the tie. This is the first time a Gillette Cup match has been postponed since the semi-final between Middlesex and Warwickshire in 1968. It will be decided whether the match will be played without the England players on Thursday or Friday.

Should it start on Wednesday and not be completed, the game will be postponed to Friday. A new match began the following day. Alan Beder, the chairman of the England selectors, has asked the Glamorgan selectors to play a match on Wednesday. A final decision is expected early next week.

Second XI competition

CARNEGIE: Nottinghamshire 175 for 6 (120 mins) vs. Glamorgan 124 and 40 for 3. Match drawn.

to all our efforts here in Fiji to promote multi-racialism and respect for human dignity and respect for human dignity and respect for human dignity.

Auckland, Aug. 19.—The former All Black lock forward, Peter Whiting has accepted an invitation to play for the world rugby XV against a South African National team at Victoria on August 27.

The number of New Zealand players taking part in the controversial rugby series is now seven, two more than France who have the next biggest representation. Other New Zealanders going are current All Blacks Bill Bush, Tase Norton, Bill Osborne, and Alister Hogg.

The seventh, Allan Sutherland, has been playing and coaching rugby in Rhodesia this year.

Auckland Rugby official Ron Donnelly said that the All Black team to tour France later this year, today confirmed that Whiting had received an invitation from the French Rugby Union.

Foreign Affairs spokesman welcomed the decision saying: "It is their own decision but the Government regards this as a very significant contribution by them to all our efforts here in Fiji to promote multi-racialism and respect for human dignity and respect for human dignity and respect for human dignity."

The two players and the Fiji Rugby Union chairman, Barry Sweetman, had intended ignoring a request from the Department of Foreign Affairs, to play for the match later this month against a multi-racial South African side.

The party were due to arrive at Heathrow at 8.50 pm on Thursday, from Copenhagen, the last leg of their journey but their British Airways jet had not even

left for Denmark at 9 pm, and the small throng of wives, families and friends who had journeyed to Heathrow to greet the defeated Lions were left in confusion.

Eventually their flight landed in London at 2.50 am yesterday and the party were taken to a nearby hotel. Surprisingly they rose at the crack of dawn and left for their respective homes.

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Square one again for England's selectors

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Having devoted several hard, often unrewarding years to building up a successful side, the England selectors are faced with the task of starting all over again. Whether to do so at the Oval in the fifth and final Test match, which begins next week, or to wait until after the replays of the Underwood-Knott series, is the first thing to be decided when they sit down to pick the team for Thursday.

The argument for retaining these three is based on the preference for choosing the best available side to play for England, especially against Australia. It would be particularly nice, too, to beat Australia by four matches to nothing, which England have never done. Also to be considered are those people who have bought tickets in advance, and there are many thousands of them, in the expectation of seeing the full England side in action.

The case for leaving Underwood, Knott and Greig rests on the belief that with the Ashes safely won it would be sensible to choose the side for the Oval with an eye on the forthcoming tour to Pakistan and New Zealand. This would mean omitting Underwood, Knott and Greig.

Even worse was to follow when Llewellyn was run out at 136 in the forty-second over after an extraordinary performance. A ball from Birkenhead struck Onions' pads and Llewellyn went through for a run while Onions seemingly waited for the outcome of the leg before appeal. Both batsmen were at the striker's end as Balderstone collected the ball and was bowled and returned it to the bowler's end.

Onions had driven Illingworth for one six but was never particularly confident. He was out when he changed his mind as he charged out a ball from Balderstone, failed to go through with his stroke, missed and was stumped by a distance. Richards and Eifion Jones then came together with their crucial unbroken stand which paved the way for the closing evening and fervour.

From the time Alan Jones was out, Glamorgan lost five wickets in 15 overs as only three runs were scored. They still wanted 25 runs from the last 40 overs with Richards and Eifion Jones sharing a sixth-wicket stand. It was a measure of the tentative and defensive batting at this stage that at 22 runs they were still needed eight overs, nobody believed that Glamorgan's success was by any means a foregone conclusion. However, though, 11 runs were off over from Balderstone and the task was completed when Higgs and Eifion Jones hit Higgs to the square leg boundary and with only four runs wanted the crowd broke into the first chorus of "Glamorgan".

The decision was made after consultation between officials of the two counties, the respective captains, Brearley and Brian Close and TCCB Secretary, Douglas Carr, when it became clear that after three days of rain Lord's was too wet to allow even a 10 over match to be played to settle the tie. This is the first time a Gillette Cup match has been postponed since the semi-final between Middlesex and Warwickshire in 1968. It will be decided whether the match will be played without the England players on Thursday or Friday.

Should it start on Wednesday and not be completed, the game will be postponed to Friday. A new match began the following day. Alan Beder, the chairman of the England selectors, has asked the Glamorgan selectors to play a match on Wednesday. A final decision is expected early next week.

to all our efforts here in Fiji to promote multi-racialism and respect for human dignity and respect for human dignity and respect for human dignity.

Auckland, Aug. 19.—The former All Black lock forward, Peter Whiting has accepted an invitation to play for the world rugby XV against a South African National team at Victoria on August 27.

The number of New Zealand players taking part in the controversial rugby series is now seven, two more than France who have the next biggest representation. Other New Zealanders going are current All Blacks Bill Bush, Tase Norton, Bill Osborne, and Alister Hogg.

The seventh, Allan Sutherland, has been playing and coaching rugby in Rhodesia this year.

Auckland Rugby official Ron Donnelly said that the All Black team to tour France later this year, today confirmed that Whiting had received an invitation from the French Rugby Union.

Foreign Affairs spokesman welcomed the decision saying: "It is their own decision but the Government regards this as a very significant contribution by them to all our efforts here in Fiji to promote multi-racialism and respect for human dignity and respect for human dignity and respect for human dignity."

The two players and the Fiji Rugby Union chairman, Barry Sweetman, had intended ignoring a request from the Department of Foreign Affairs, to play for the match later this month against a multi-racial South African side.

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Golf

Wales only home side in the semi-final

By Lewine Mair

Only Wales, of the four home countries, has reached the semi-finals of the world golf tournament sponsored by Double Diamond, at Gleneagles Hotel, Perth, and the other half of the draw, the United States, meet the Rest of the World.

Having defeated Scotland on the first day, Wales yesterday won one and shared one of their four matches against the United States before going on to halve their afternoon series against Europe.

Brian Muggett, the Welsh captain, has, so many played unusually well for a man who is non-playing captain of our Ryder Cup side.

To date, the gallant little Welshman has halved his matches with Sam Torrance, America's number one, and had a four and three win over Francisco Abreu, of France.

A star David Vaughan, he has won and shared one of his matches, his victims being Bernard Gallacher, Danny Edwards, and yesterday afternoon, Balduino Ossorio, clearly, although in a format which agrees with Vaughan, for the 11 matches he has played over the years in this tournament, has lost but one.

The first game yesterday involved Brian Barnes and Severiano Ballesteros, the Scot defeating the Welshman by two and one.

On Thursday evening at a meeting of the tournament committee, someone committed to opening the series of one-handed strokes he had played in the first round of the Skol Lager individual tournament as a result of a fall.

His caddy, someone had apparently called out to say that he had paid good money to see Barnes play with his own side. One of the added things to this whole affair is that having at last turned the corner with a blend of experience and youth we are able to be able to enjoy two or three years with a settled and successful side.

When England took the field, under Greig's captaincy, in the last round, he had none of their previous 10 Test matches. Since then they have won three against India, three against Australia and lost only two of the other four.

The contributions to test cricket of Underwood, Knott and Greig have been enormous. Between them they have played 215 Test matches. Underwood can claim 264 test wickets and Knott 231 test victims as well as five Test hundreds. Greig has scored 3,399 test runs, including 10 Test hundreds, and taken 140 test wickets and 57 Test catches, many of them brilliant.

England had to pick three cricketers to take on any three others they could do a lot worse than have Underwood, Knott and Greig. We shall miss, quite unnecessarily, the reassuring presence of Underwood, for when the ball is turning or the opposition is running riot; the genius of Greig as a batsman and as a fielder is the impossible, and that around resilience of Greig. They will be wasted under the floodlights of Melbourne.

Curiously enough Underwood's wickets in Tests at the Oval have come him 40 runs apiece and Greig's best Test score there is only 44. The chances are that they and Knott will all be in the side for next Thursday, due to be announced tomorrow.

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SPORT

Athletics

Athletes' hair is only dramatic casualty on night of wet heats

Cliff Temple, athletics correspondent, writes of the dramatic evening of the women's championships at Crystal Palace last night with the dramatic results in the long series of the 100 metres, the 200 metres, the 400 metres, the 800 metres, the 1,500 metres, the 5,000 metres, the 10,000 metres, the 20,000 metres, the 40,000 metres, the 80,000 metres, the 160,000 metres, the 320,000 metres, the 640,000 metres, the 1,280,000 metres, the 2,560,000 metres, the 5,120,000 metres, the 10,240,000 metres, the 20,480,000 metres, the 40,960,000 metres, the 81,920,000 metres, the 163,840,000 metres, the 327,680,000 metres, the 655,360,000 metres, the 1,310,720,000 metres, the 2,621,440,000 metres, the 5,242,880,000 metres, the 10,485,760,000 metres, the 20,971,520,000 metres, the 41,943,040,000 metres, the 83,886,080,000 metres, the 167,772,160,000 metres, the 335,544,320,000 metres, the 671,088,640,000 metres, the 1,342,177,280,000 metres, the 2,684,354,560,000 metres, the 5,368,709,120,000 metres, the 10,737,418,240,000 metres, the 21,474,836,480,000 metres, the 42,949,672,960,000 metres, the 85,899,345,920,000 metres, the 171,798,691,840,000 metres, the 343,597,383,680,000 metres, the 687,194,767,360,000 metres, the 1,374,389,534,720,000 metres, the 2,748,779,069,440,000 metres, the 5,497,558,138,880,000 metres, the 10,995,116,277,760,000 metres, the 21,990,232,555,520,000 metres, the 43,980,465,111,040,000 metres, the 87,960,930,222,080,000 metres, the 175,921,860,444,160,000 metres, the 351,843,720,888,320,000 metres, the 703,687,441,776,640,000 metres, the 1,407,374,883,553,280,000 metres, the 2,814,749,767,106,560,000 metres, the 5,629,499,534,213,120,000 metres, the 11,258,999,068,426,240,000 metres, the 22,517,998,136,852,480,000 metres, the 45,035,996,273,704,960,000 metres, the 90,071,992,547,409,920,000 metres, the 180,143,985,094,819,840,000 metres, the 360,287,970,189,639,680,000 metres, the 720,575,940,379,279,360,000 metres, the 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1,701,411,833,324,692,053,454,080,205,568,230,326,326,000,000 metres, the 3,402,823,666,649,384,106,908,960,411,136,460,652,652,000,000 metres, the 6,805,647,333,298,768,213,817,920,822,272,920,130,130,000,000 metres, the 13,611,294,666,597,537,427,635,840,164,544,180,260,260,000,000 metres, the 27,222,589,333,195,074,855,271,680,328,108,520,520,520,000,000 metres, the 54,445,178,666,390,149,710,543,360,656,216,104,104,104,000,000 metres, the 108,890,357,332,780,299,421,086,720,131,216,208,208,208,000,000 metres, the 217,780,714,665,560,598,842,173,440,262,432,416,416,416,000,000 metres, the 435,561,429,331,120,119,684,346,886,524,864,832,832,832,000,000 metres, the 871,122,858,662,240,239,369,692,104,912,166,166,166,166,000,000 metres, the 1,742,255,717,324,480,478,738,384,208,182,332,332,332,332,000,000 metres, the 3,484,511,434,968,960,957,476,768,416,364,664,664,664,664,000,000 metres, the 6,969,022,869,937,913,915,952,932,728,728,728,728,728,000,000 metres, the 13,938,045,739,875,830,904,186,465,456,456,456,456,456,000,000 metres, the 27,876,091,479,751,661,811,372,912,912,912,912,912,912,000,000 metres, the 55,752,183,959,503,322,644,744,182,182,182,182,182,182,000,000 metres, the 111,504,367,909,006,645,288,488,364,364,364,364,364,364,000,000 metres, the 223,008,735,818,012,130,576,976,728,728,728,728,728,728,000,000 metres, the 446,017,471,636,024,261,152,145,145,145,145,145,145,145,000,000 metres, the 892,034,943,272,048,522,304,290,290,290,290,290,290,290,000,000 metres, the 1,784,069,886,544,096,104,608,580,580,580,580,580,580,580,000,000 metres, the 3,568,139,773,088,192,209,216,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,000,000 metres, the 7,136,279,546,176,418,432,432,232,232,232,232,232,232,000,000 metres, the 14,272,559,092,352,836,864,464,464,464,464,464,464,464,000,000 metres, the 28,545,118,184,704,172,928,928,928,928,928,928,928,928,000,000 metres, the 57,090,236,368,144,345,856,185,185,185,185,185,185,185,185,000,000 metres, the 114,180,472,736,288,691,712,370,370,370,370,370,370,370,370,000,000 metres, the 228,360,945,472,576,142,344,740,740,740,740,740,740,740,740,000,000 metres, the 456,721,890,944,115,284,688,148,148,148,148,148,148,148,148,000,000 metres, the 913,443,781,888,230,568,136,296,296,296,296,296,296,296,296,000,000 metres, the 1,826,887,563,776,461,136,592,292,292,292,292,292,292,292,000,000 metres, the 3,653,775,127,552,922,272,118,584,584,584,584,584,584,584,584,000,000 metres, the 7,307,550,255,104,544,544,236,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,000,000 metres, the 14,615,100,510,208,108,108,472,232,232,232,232,232,232,232,000,000 metres, the 29,230,201,020,416,216,216,944,464,464,464,464,464,464,464,464,000,000 metres, the 58,460,402,040,832,432,432,188,928,928,928,928,928,928,928,928,000,000 metres, the 116,920,804,080,166,864,864,376,184,184,184,184,184,184,184,184,000,000 metres, the 233,841,608,172,332,172,752,368,368,368,368,368,368,368,368,000,000 metres, the 467,683,216,344,664,344,150,736,736,736,736,736,736,736,736,000,000 metres, the 935,366,432,688,132,688,300,144,144,144,144,144,144,144,144,000,000 metres, the 1,870,732,864,136,136,600,288,288,288,288,288,288,288,288,000,000 metres, the 3,741,465,728,272,272,120,576,576,576,576,576,576,576,576,000,000 metres, the 7,482,931,456,544,544,240,115,115,115,115,115,115,115,115,000,000 metres, the 14,965,863,912,108,108,230,230,230,230,230,230,230,230,000,000 metres, the 29,931,727,824,216,216,460,460,460,460,460,460,460,460,000,000 metres, the 59,863,455,648,432,432,920,920,920,920,920,920,920,920,000,000 metres, the 119,726,911,296,864,864,184,184,184,184,184,184,184,184,000,000 metres, the 239,453,822,592,172,172,368,368,368,368,368,368,368,368,000,000 metres, the 478,907,645,184,344,344,736,736,736,736,736,736,736,736,000,000 metres, the 957,815,290,368,688,688,147,147,147,147,147,147,147,147,000,000 metres, the 1,915,630,580,736,137,137,294,294,294,294,294,294,294,294,000,000 metres, the 3,831,261,160,144,274,274,588,588,588,588,588,588,588,588,000,000 metres, the 7,662,522,320,288,548,548,117,117,117,117,117,117,117,117,000,000 metres, the 15,325,044,576,596,109,109,234,234,234,234,234,234,234,234,000,000 metres, the 30,650,089,152,119,119,468,468,468,468,468,468,468,468,000,000 metres, the 61,300,178,304,238,238,936,936,936,936,936,936,936,936,000,000 metres, the 122,600,356,476,476,187,187,187,187,187,187,187,187,000,000 metres, the 245,200,712,952,952,374,374,374,374,374,374,374,374,000,000 metres, the 490,401,425,904,904,748,748,748,748,748,748,748,748,000,000 metres, the 980,802,851,808,149,149,149,149,149,149,149,149,149,000,000 metres, the 1,961,605,703,616,298,298,298,298,298,298,298,298,298,000,000 metres, the 3,923,211,407,232,596,596,596,596,596,596,596,596,596,000,000 metres, the 7,846,422,814,464,119,119,119,119,119,119,119,119,119,000,000 metres, the 15,692,845,628,928,238,238,238,238,238,238,238,238,238,000,000 metres, the 31,385,691,256,476,476,476,476,476,476,476,476,476,000,000 metres, the 62,771,382,512,952,952,952,952,952,952,952,952,952,000,000 metres, the 125,542,765,024,190,190,190,190,190,190,190,190,190,000,000 metres, the 251,085,530,048,380,380,380,380,380,380,380,380,380,000,000 metres, the 502,171,060,096,760,760,760,760,760,760,760,760,760,000,000 metres, the 1,004,342,120,192,152,152,152,152,152,152,152,152,152,000,000 metres, the 2,008,684,240,304,304,304,304,304,304,304,304,304,304,000,000 metres, the 4,017,368,480,608,608,608,608,608,608,608,608,608,608,000,000 metres, the 8,034,736,960,121,617,617,617,617,617,617,617,617,617,000,000 metres, the 16,069,473,920,243,235,235,235,235,235,235,235,235,235,000,000 metres, the 32,138,947,840,486,470,470,470,470,470,470,470,470,470,000,000 metres, the 64,277,895,680,972,940,940,940,940,940,940,940,940,940,000,000 metres, the 128,555,791,360,194,188,188,188,188,188,188,188,188,188,000,000 metres, the 257,111,582,720,388,376,376,376,376,376,376,376,376,376,000,000 metres, the 514,223,165,440,776,752,752,752,752,752,752,752,752,752,000,000 metres, the 1,028,446,330,880,155,150,150,150,150,150,150,150,150,150,000,000 metres, the 2,056,892,661,760,310,300,300,300,300,300,300,300,300,300,000,000 metres, the 4,113,785,323,520,620,600,600,600,600,600,600,600,600,600,000,000 metres, the 8,227,570,646,040,124,120,120,120,120,120,120,120,120,120,000,000 metres, the 16,455,141,292,080,248,240,240,240,240,240,240,240,240,240,000,000 metres, the 32,910,282,584,166,480,480,480,480,480,480,480,480,480,480,000,000 metres, the 65,820,565,168,332,960,960,960,960,960,960,960,960,960,960,000,000 metres, the 131,641,130,336,664,192,192,192,192,192,192,192,192,192,192,000,000 metres, the 263,282,260,672,384,384,384,384,384,384,384,384,384,384,000,000 metres, the 526,564,520,136,768,768,768,768,768,768,768,768,768,768,000,000 metres, the 1,053,129,040,272,153,536,536,536,536,536,536,536,536,536,536,000,000 metres, the 2,106,258,080,544,307,107,107,107,107,107,107,107,107,107,107,000,000 metres, the 4,212,516,160,109,214,214,214,214,214,214,214,214,214,214,000,000 metres, the 8,425,032,320,218,428,428,428,428,428,428,428,428,428,428,000,000 metres, the 16,850,064,640,436,856,856,856,856,856,856,856,856,856,856,000,000 metres, the 33,700,128,128,872,171,712,712,712,712,712,712,712,712,712,712,000,000 metres, the 67,400,256,256,174,342,342,342,342,342,342,342,342,342,342,000,000 metres, the 134,800,512,512,348,684,684,684,684,684,684,684,684,684,684,000,000 metres, the 269,601,024,103,696,137,137,137,137,137,137,137,137,137,137,000,000 metres, the 539,202,048,207,392,274,274,274,274,274,274,274,274,274,274,000,000 metres, the 1,078,404,096,414,784,548,548,548,548,548,548,548,548,548,548,000,000 metres, the 2,156,808,192,829,168,109,109,109,109,109,109,109,109,109,109,000,000 metres, the 4,313,616,384,165,336,218,218,218,218,218,218,218,218,218,218,000,000 metres, the 8,627,232,768,330,672,436,436,436,436,436,436,436,436,436,436,000,000 metres, the 17,254,465,536,661,344,872,872,872,872,872,872,872,872,872,872,000,000 metres, the 34,508,931,072,132,688,174,174,174,174,174,174,174,174,174,174,000,000 metres, the 69,017,862,144,265,376,348,348,348,348,348,348,348,348,348,348,000,000 metres, the 138,035,724,288,530,752,696,696,696,696,696,696,696,696,696,696,000,000 metres, the 276,071,448,576,106,150,139,139,139,139,139,139,139,139,139,139,000,000 metres, the 552,142,896,112,310,298,278,278,278,278,278,278,278,278,278,278,000,000 metres, the 1,104,285,792,224,620,596,556,556,556,556,556,556,556,556,556,556,000,000 metres, the 2,208,571,584,448,124,119,119,119,119,119,119,119,119,119,119,119,000,000 metres, the 4,417,143,168,896,248,238,238,2

Is the passion play now too big for its roots?



Ian Bradley

[illegible]

Village has grown prosperous

I wondered if Rabbi Tibaum was not protesting much. Very little is made of the Jewishness of the accusers in this text. We emphasized in their law and the fact that they are astray by Eury, who a human shape as an en-Luckie. The trouble is that the play has been set too big for the to cope with. Clearly the jagars take pride in a number of visions it a and the village (it is now a small town) has very prosperous on a need. The copy with the interactional public find themselves taking glacial as well as artistic from unexpected quarters. wonders how much is now of the unaffiliated in devotion which is perceived as a new play in the first place. at least it was an intellectual experience, but a spiritual one.

Edward Mor

George Hutchinson

Membership of Nato remains our strongest military safeguard. Indeed, there is no alternative to it, no substitute, if we are to preserve our defences. To abandon Nato would be to imperil our national security very gravely, perhaps fatally; to fail in our military contribution would be an abdication of responsibility.

At Natus's inception, Frank Roberts was Ernest Bervin's principal private secretary. He was subsequently our Ambassador in Moscow and elsewhere. Sir Frank, now retired from the Foreign Service, is today the president of the British Atlantic Treaty Association, a voluntary body with counterparts in each of the member-states of the alliance, of which there are 15. Together, they constitute the Atlantic Treaty Association, whose object is to increase public knowledge of the pact and to generate support for its purposes.

Next week the association is to hold its annual assembly—in what might be called the most "Atlantic" of all Atlantic capitals, Reykjavik. Iceland is a rarity within the alliance in that it has no armed forces at all, only a fishery protection squadron. It is, moreover, a country with quite a strong communist party, although the present government may be termed right of centre.

The theme for Reykjavik is "How to meet the growing

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threat". To mention only a few, the conference will be addressed by Mr. Joseph Lums, chairman of the North Atlantic Council and secretary-general of Nato, General Zeiner Gundersen, chairman of the military committee, and Admiral Kidd, Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. In short, this will be a high-powered affair, occurring at a time of anxiety for the alliance, not to say danger.

Sir Frank Roberts will head the British delegation of a dozen or so, among them the honorary treasurer of his committee, Mr Sidney Horniblow, and Mr Hugh Manning, the retiring director. When I saw

him the other day, Sir Frank had this to say:

"The problems nearly 30 years after Nato was set up are really twofold. The first concerns East-West relations, and the second concerns relationships within the alliance. On the first, it was easy to explain the need for a defence alliance in the days of Stalin and the Cold War. It is more difficult when you have to combine defence and détente.

"Thank God we are talking to the Russians, on many things—but this can deflect attention from the quite new development in Soviet arms build-up. We are used to their being numerically superior in

terms of men and weapons in Central Europe, but we have not perhaps woken up to the fact that they could be overtaking us qualitatively in nuclear weapons, in the air and in the sea.

"On the second point, there were serious stresses between the American and European sides of the alliance in the early seventies, but fortunately these are no longer a major problem. But there are always tricky issues—for example the position of France, the Greek-Turkish crisis, Eurocommunism and—happily now disposed of—the 'cod war' with Iceland."

As Sir Frank expresses it: "The main business of the meeting is to take stock of the state of the alliance and to be informed, and then to see what the voluntary associations in each country can best do to maintain the strength of the alliance."

There could be few better winners, and they deserve every support.

■ The outcome of the Ladywood by-election is a source of relief to many Labour supporters. Mr Callaghan. In contrast to such eccentricity, accompanied by violence, with no fewer than 10 candidates, the Labour majority of 3,825 is really quite creditable.

Nor is it a bad result for the Tories, who could scarcely have hoped to maintain their recent run of by-election successes in this particular constituency. At 8.7 per cent the swing to the Conservatives is nevertheless lower than might have been expected.

Taken with other and more general evidence, this suggests that the Government's electoral prospects may be improving a little, or that the decline in Labour's fortunes has at least been checked. That is certainly my own impression, and not only on account of Ladywood. There is no need for alarm in the Conservative Party; but there may be cause for just a tremor of anxiety.

The battle to save the Jewish art which has survived the ravages of persecution

While a compiler's reference book should be in the case of the ordinary daily crossword, serve merely to supply supporting authority for what he or she already knows, I delight in sifting through some of their byways and byways, and extracting the odd and the fascinating trivia. For instance, years ago I learnt from Brewer's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* that "Nine tailors make a man" which is a gross slur on Savile Row. I am sure, but an entertaining one, and supported by the nursery rhyme "Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie" (they were apparently put to roast when the snail put out her horns). However, it was not until comparatively recently that, while checking a reference to Good Queen Bess being turned out of the Realm in her petticoat, I came across her greeting to a delegation of 18 tailors, quoted from Chamberlain's *Sayings of Queen Elizabeth* as "Good morning, gentlemen, I am glad to see you." The Good Queen had an excellent sense of humour and might well have made a good crossword-compiling team with Francis Bacon (famed for his *Honoriific* etc 27-letter anagram).

Should I rely on an incorrect reference, crossword solvers will be quick to enlighten me. One anonymous pricker sent a kindly "cuesheet" after a bad "hoi polloi" in a clue. One gentle reader will need no reminding that "hoi polloi" is ancient Greek for "the many" so that the "the" in "the hoi polloi" is superfluous, or, as none-up-men in the Wordmanship game would no doubt prefer to call it downright pleonastic: "nevertheless Dryden used 'the hoi polloi,'" and so did Gilbert in *Jolanthe*. No doubt the advice given in *Fowler's*

Modern English Usage is best: if one omits "the", one will be accused of pedantry; if one uses "the", one will be jumped on by the purists; so it is wiser to avoid the expression (at least in "Hoi Chorooi") altogether.

My reference books do not tell me everything I should like to know. There is, for instance, the custom handed down from generation to generation of "generating" (i.e. carrying) animals (first thing in the morning) on the first day of the month, for luck. I wonder whether this was a universal custom in these islands or whether the creatures apostrophized were different in different parts of the country, such as "Waggers" in Essex, "Badgers" in Bedfordshire and "Squirrels" in Suffolk. On the first of May nearly a hundred crossword addicts from Cheshire and the adjoining counties were assembled in Chester to compete in a crossword regional final, so I took the opportunity of asking them what was the magic word they had said, but they should have said, first thing that morning (could it, I asked myself, be "Cats"?): with no dissentient voice they replied "Rabbits" except for a few (I hope they were not racists!) who said "White Rabbits". So perhaps the "Rabbits" custom is nationwide. One could say that it originated—some remnants of an old fertility invocation, perhaps?

Reference books, however, are not for the competitors in the annual Cutty Sark/Times National Crossword Championship who are required to solve crosswords unaided by more experienced competitors who have done battle with commendable fortitude in this year's seven regional finals, 18 have qualified to meet the 1976 champion,

Mr James Atkins, as the National Final at the Piccadilly Hotel (not, please note, the Europa Hotel which was the venue mentioned in the original conditions) on Sunday, September 4. The 19 finalists will be asked to provide a word for each of which a 30-minute period will be allowed, a puzzle-point being won with each correct word and a time bonus point for each minute taken over the 30 minutes allowed in the case of an all-correct solution: the order is decided primarily on puzzle-points, but in the case of a tie time bonus points will be taken into account. If even with time bonus points a tie is reached, the first place in the year will be decided by a play-off against the clock. Several of the finalists are competing in the National Final for the first time, and some of them are having competed in the championship before, and three of the finalists are women.

As in previous years spectators will be welcome. The admission fee will be £1.50 a head (to include refreshments) and spectators may attempt the puzzles themselves, the fastest all-correct solving time for each puzzle among the spectators earning the solver a prize. There will also be quick-crossword competitions during the intervals. The admission fee may be paid either on entry or by post in advance to National Crossword Championships, Grant Metropolitan Centre, 25, Stafford Place, London W1A 4YU. Spectators wishing to take part should arrive in time to be in their places by 1.30 pm.

Edmund Akenhead
Crossword Editor

The first international conference to be dedicated entirely to Jewish art will take place on August 23, 24 and 25 at St Edmund Hall, Oxford, under the aegis of the Oxford Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies. Learned debates about the definition of "Jewish art"—or indeed the possibility of its existence in the light of the iconoclastic Second Commandment—have been increasing, repetitively, since the late nineteenth-century. Yet that was also the period during which the field was largely discovered and made known to a wide public.

A private collection of Jewish ceremonial art was shown at the 1878 international exhibition in Paris, and the exhibits (today part of the Musée Cluny) were shown again, together with rich material from British collections, in the impressive Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887 at the Royal Albert Hall.

American Jewish exhibition in 1892. The Jewish ceremonial art in 1892, when a private collection (subsequently lent to the United States National Museum in Washington and later to become the nucleus of the Jewish museum of New York) was exhibited in Chicago. In 1898 the famous *Aggadath of Saragossa*, a medieval Jewish medical Hebrew manuscript from Spain, was published by the Viennese art historian, Julius von Schlosser, working with the Hebrew scholars, David Heinrich Müller and David Kaufmann. The existence of the hitherto unknown medieval Hebrew book illumination was revealed to the world.

Societies for the preservation and study of Jewish monuments and works of art were founded in Vienna (1897) and Frankfurt am. Main (1900), and a steady flow of learned publications,

reports and inventories followed.

By the First World War public collections of Jewish ceremonial art had been formed in Danzig (Gdansk), Jerusalem, Prague, Warsaw and elsewhere, and the number of Jewish museums has been increasing ever since. The private collecting of Judaica became a fashion and Jewish ceremonial art an established category in the antique markets as well as the auction houses.

Sharp dealers and inventive forgers were quick to capitalize on the new enthusiasm. It is perhaps not entirely accidental that the new interest in this aspect of the Jewish heritage coincided with the spread of secularization in Jewish society as well as with the emergence of the Jewish national movement (the first Zionist congress assembled in 1897). The craving for cultural roots, symbols and a national artistic tradition has clearly inspired discoveries and research in this new field.

The Second World War resulted in the disappearance of millions of Jewish ceremonial objects. Poland was robbed of most of its Jewish treasures. Throughout Germany precious metals were collected from Jewish homes and melted down. The train load of Jewish ceremonial silver which the Americans found at Wiesbaden towards the end of the war was only a fraction of what had actually been destroyed.

Select collections of synagogue silver, like the one formerly in the museum of Augsburg, disappeared either during the war or in the harsh months following its end. The sense of tragic loss and the real shortage, endowed the remaining objects with a sentimental value which was soon reflected in the movement of prices as well as other activities in the market.

A curious outcome of the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia was the setting up of the Jewish museum (today the State Jewish museum) of Prague in its present form. The Nazis, with a perverse didactic urge, decided to create out of Prague's old Jewish synagogues and cemetery an anthropological museum describing the history, religion, customs and ceremonies of the exterminated race. Many thousands of broken Prague textiles, ceremonial objects and even household utensils were systematically collected from all over the Protectorate and carefully catalogued by a team of Jewish experts.

Other large collections of Jewish ceremonial art, more varied than that of Prague, are owned by the Jewish museums of New York, Jerusalem, London and Los Angeles.

These comprise, with some notable exceptions, material, dating mainly from the seventeenth to nineteenth century and include decorative artefacts for synagogue ritual throughout

the Jewish year as well as the domestic and personal ceremonies of the individual Jew—textiles and embroidery, silver, brass, pewter, wood, glass and ceramics, illuminated marriage contracts, late illuminated manuscripts, bookbindings, jewelry, tombstones, amulets, and more.

The 80 participants in the Oxford conference, familiar with this overwhelming evidence, will probably not be worried about the abstract definition of Jewish art. They will be concerned with more concrete problems. The lecturers will come from London, Vienna, Strasbourg, Jerusalem and Detroit, and will expound of six themes: The continuation of Ancient Jewish art in the Middle Ages; The iconography of the Hebrew Psalter, thirteenth-fifteenth centuries; Illuminated and engraved Italian haggadot: from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century; Synagogue architecture: between neoclassicism and historicism.

An art historian from Wayne State University will discuss the intricate design in the Jewish art of the folklorists from Jerusalem with attempt to define Jewish folk art as part of Jewish folk culture. Each lecture will be followed by discussion and the entire proceedings of the conference will be published in a special volume. The meeting together may be no less important than the content of the lectures. For it is the first conference to bring together all the categories of people who are professionally or personally involved in

Jewish art: academic and students, curators and owners of most distinguished private collections. The present situation Jewish museums is a choly one. They are adequate funds and understaffed. They are stantly called upon to communal and education which make them neglect primary duties of rescue preservation.

Trained museum staff badly needed everywhere, quite apart from the funds, there is no academic professional institution offers a course in Jewishology or Jewish art. The Centre for Postgraduate Studies could play a role. The Oxford conference seem too topical in its attempt to launch yet more projects in a crowded field. There may be of an entirely mature, Jewish, earnest and related Judaica large extent in private hands, the recording material is therefore. There is no need to the urgency of establishing a centre for the training of museum staff.

Both projects seem
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NO TRIUMPH FOR EXTREMISM

is a sign of how used we have been to the volatility of by-elections that it should appear extraordinary to hear of a by-election. Ladywood is a constituency where quirkish acts seemed possible for a number of reasons. In the event only quirkish aspect was the use of the Liberals (and that well on its way to becoming ordinary thing too).

Ladywood is an unusual constituency, and the campaign was conducted in an unusual political atmosphere. Because of its large population, race had been a major issue there without the disturbances in Ashfield last week. They made certain that it would become a main public topic of the campaign in its last stages. It is certain that it was the preoccupation of the election in the privacy of the polling-booths.

After the triumphs of Ashfield, Walsall North, Ladywood's swing may seem a disappointingly modest success for Conservatives. The Government's incomes policy falls in, the promises of more economic growth remain, and yet the voters hardly turn in their allegiance. But Ladywood is less reliable than national trends even in Ashfield or Walsall. It is a constituency, in fact, a political promise.

makers of any colour. Other seats contain areas of urban decay quite as bad, of course, but there cannot be many where so few voters live in other, more hopeful, conditions. If such a constituency lost faith in the Labour Party, it would not turn to the Tories.

Equally, the Liberals never had a chance of getting far. They won the seat once in 1969, but then its boundaries were very different. Their local party was suffering from internal divisions, but that may have only marginally influenced a disaster which the present character of the seat (and a national record of twelve lost deposits in the last sixteen by-elections) probably made inevitable. Even if Sir John Wicks had been given all possible weight, the pact with Labour continues to have a catastrophic effect on the party in terms of lost morale as much as lost votes.

It is debatable whether their inability to stay in third place is more the Liberals' failure or the National Front's success. The Liberals were a well-established local force: the National Front did not even contest the seat at the last general election, when the same Liberal candidate gained 3,000 votes. But a place like Ladywood is natural ground for right-wing extremism, which attracts support at least as much from the left as from the right. With the national publicity as well, it might have made great advances.

Beating the Liberals can hardly be said to be a great advance, if one is able to do so merely by topping one-twentieth of a low poll. In spite of the uncomfortable large number of by-elections and local elections recently in which the Liberals have been beaten into fourth place, support for the National Front remains patchy and sluggish.

The candidates on the left whose main theme was their opposition to the National Front, or who made their appeal to a particular ethnic group, fared even worse. The same conditions that might have made voters ready to listen to the Front might have encouraged partisanship of other kinds among an immigrant community whose familiarity with British political affairs is relatively small. Whatever the quality of the candidates concerned (it was variable), such a tendency would have raised a danger of the growth of factional alignments. But most of the coloured citizens of Ladywood, like the white ones, found that either the Labour or the Conservative candidate represented their own hopes and fears sufficiently well—or if not, indicated by heavy abstentions that no one else standing did so any better. An election which might have added strength to the forces of extremism has instead reaffirmed the persistent appeal of moderation and stability in our political life.

TEST FOR MR CARTER

first blemish has now appeared on the shining armour of rectitude which President Carter hoped would clothe the new Administration. It is in the shape of a question but it remains stubbornly unclean. The affair of Bert Lance, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, will not go away. On day the Comptroller of the Currency reported that its investigation had turned up illegal in his conduct. President Carter, expressed complete confidence and support on behalf of his old friend, but there will be further tests next month by the Committee on Governmental Affairs, and even at this a great deal of what has been revealed makes uncomfortable reading. As the report "a recurring pattern of bank relationships and borrowing raises unresolvable questions as to what constitutes acceptable banking practices".

any standards Mr Lance's array of loans and gifts must cause eyebrows. His personal, professional and political affairs seem mingled on very intimate

terms. Then there is the question whether he has disclosed everything that he should. The Comptroller says he failed to file with banks of which he was an officer certain reports of outside business interests and personal borrowings as required by statute. More seriously, allegations have appeared in the press that the results of earlier investigations in the operations of Mr Lance's banks were suppressed after reaching the Department of Justice, and that the case was terminated two days before Mr Carter's nomination. The doubts raised by these investigations, it is said, were not conveyed to the FBI when it made its routine check of Mr Lance at the time of the nomination. Nor did they reach the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs which confirmed Mr Lance's appointment after two days of hearings.

If these allegations are substantiated they will be damaging. They will bring back into the vocabulary of Washington the dreaded words "cover up" which Mr Carter had hoped to banish. The damage will be greater, the greater because Mr Lance, who rose from bank clerk to bank president in twelve years, is an old personal friend and political supporter of Mr Carter, and

served under him when he was Governor of Georgia. He is no stranger or newcomer about whom Mr Carter could claim to have been misinformed or ill-informed. He is an associate of many years.

A president who sets very high standards must expect to be judged by them. He must also expect that a lot of people will be burrowing away with great eagerness in the hope of being able to show that he is not living up to them. Washington since Watergate is a place of investigation and Mr Carter's Administration will have to be of almost superhuman perfection to survive this sort of scrutiny and emerge wholly unscathed. Perhaps Americans have now been led to expect too much in the way of purity from their politicians, but they have been through a bruising experience of being granted far too little. Two weeks after taking office Mr Carter promised that he would reform the Government to make it "as open and honest as it can be". He said that the public service should reflect the "very highest" standards of ability and conduct. Mr Lance's affairs are putting these words to the test. The affair of Mr Lance is now putting these words to the test.

STRALIA'S LARGER GRUNWICK

Australian Government's law to prohibit strikes by government employees appears to be a general election in itself, if only because such a law is so fundamental that it requires a verdict from federal electorate. The late cause of it is the postal workers in the central office, ostensibly for shorter hours, which has led to communications in the metropolitan area. The office is now a statutory body, but it retains the same old right to deliver the mail which exposes workers to up to 10 to 12 per cent—on a scale in the Grunwick in London. In Sydney, Britain, the public is finding it difficult to circumvent this thing monopoly.

far from clear, however, the new legislation will be. The Government proposes to issue individual notices with dismissal notices, and if they do not rebel their union and meekly dismiss, it is not clear the state's mails will be delivered; and the possibility of postal services will be widely paralysed. By the strikes in other parts of the country—how are workers to be led when they resist the self? Basically it resolves the issue into the old conundrum—rules—the elected

government or the union leadership? The problem is not unfamiliar in Britain, and is likewise unresolved here. Accordingly the Australian trial of strength is of relevance to Britain.

Mr Fraser, the Federal Prime Minister, is in a position analogous to that of Mr Heath in 1974. There is no doubt that much of the Australian public is weary and resentful of the ceaseless spate of strikes which disrupt public services and private business, strikes which are partly caused by the disruptive effects of inflation—running at only 10 or 12 per cent—and partly by the doctrinaire leftist policies of the union leadership. Influenced by Mr Robert Hawke.

To a great extent, the fight now is between Mr Fraser and Mr Hawke, rather than between Mr Fraser and Mr Whitlam. It looks as though Mr Fraser is now preparing to go to the country, and that Mr Hawke is nothing more than a figurehead. The first signs of this are the appeal to the electorate were seen in the change in the governor-generalship, which removed from the political arena Sir John Kerr, whose removal of Mr Whitlam in 1975 would have otherwise been an election issue. But the failure of the Federal government to get through a constitutional referendum to arrange for the House of Representatives and Senate elections to be held simultaneously may have played a part in Mr Fraser's thinking.

Mr Fraser certainly needs an issue to divert attention from his Government's economic record. He took office when the economy was depressed and Mr Whitlam's management was widely criticized as ineffective if not actually flawed by irregularities, to use no stronger term. But though Mr Fraser tried to rescue the economy by financial orthodoxy, inflation has continued. Unemployment approaches half a million, and the world depression leaves Australia in the doldrums. Asian competition has put thousands of Australian industrial workers out of a job, but Australia fears to offend its industrial neighbours by fiercer trade barriers.

Recently complaints have been made that British migrants have imported militant and ideological trade unionism into Australia—the "English disease". In fact, Australia has taken over British (as compared with American or German) trade union organization and attitudes. There is no doubt that the Australian unions have carried their determination to be something between a state within a state and a parallel government co-equal with elected parliaments considerably further than in Britain. The crunch comes, inevitably, in the public sector. Mr Fraser's fate in both propping up a showdown, and in taking up a standing challenge to fight, will be watched with interest in Britain.

ade with EEC
Lord Kaldor and Professor
Mayne (July 22) is wrong
e says that the Eurostat fig-
United Kingdom trade with
C "are of course adjusted to
space throughout".
complaint against the Euro-
is not, as he suggests,
y are expressed in European
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ation of imports was intro-
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United Kingdom trade statis-
1974. No warning of this is
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tions. The United Kingdom
and the Eurostat figures for
1974, classify imports
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t figures for 1974 onwards
their place of origin.
years before 1974 Middle

East oil trans-shipped at Rotterdam
is shown as imports from the
Netherlands in both the United
Kingdom and Eurostat figures, but
from 1974 onwards the Eurostat
figures show them as imports from
the Middle East.
The Eurostat figures are there-
fore discontinuous in a way which
causes an apparent but spurious
step improvement in Britain's trade
with the EEC. The effect is large:
in 1974 exports as a percentage of
imports are 10 per cent higher in
the Eurostat figures than in the
official United Kingdom trade sta-
tistics, whereas the two series agree
for 1972 and 1973.
Dr Mayne would do everyone a
service if he would persuade his
colleagues in Brussels to give a clear
indication in their statistical publi-
cations that there is this break in
the series for the United Kingdom.
As recent press reports have shown,
high ranking officials of the Com-
mission as well as others have been

misled by their figures as they are
presented now.
Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
R. R. NEILD,
Faculty of Economics and Politics,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge.
August 9.

Backward glance
From Lieutenant-Commander Michael
Baillie-Grohman
Sir, The curious names of Yon,
Yroc, Eb and Demand are applied
to four hills in Lemnos Island.
The Naval surveyors who named
them cannot be said not to have
been backward when they consigned
their CO, whose name was Corry,
to the nether regions.
Yours, etc.,
M. A. BAILLIE-GROHMAN,
5 Wertheby Gardens, SW5.
August 17.

Elected parliament for Europe

From Mr Basil Z. de Ferranti
Sir, Lord Euthyph (August 18),
paraphrasing some enigmatic meta-
phors of Sir Winston Churchill's on
this subject published on August 17,
believes "that the fire of Europe
will go out" when the European
parliament is directly elected. He
said National Parliaments would
take no notice of, let alone take
orders from, such a body.

The other half of the mixed
metaphor could illustrate a
different view. Churchill said we
are going to Strasbourg "not to
make a machine but to grow a liv-
ing plant". Thanks to the geo-
graphical and political facts of life
and to the bureaucracy, which
though no larger than the Scottish
Office does a remarkable job, "the
living plant" has twenty years of
growth and would now benefit from
some democratic sunlight instead
of the weekender of nominated
national parliamentarians.

We have no tariffs in Europe
(extended now to the EFTA and
largely to the Lomé countries too).
We are about halfway through the
fundamental task of removing non-
tariff barriers to trade. We have
the CAP with wars admittedly, but
not cancer. We have the Social
Fund, Regional Fund, European In-
vestors Bank and a European basis
of credit for loans. Most of all we
have a common stand in interna-
tional negotiations. For the future
we need to make common progress
towards monetary union by control-
ling inflation and reducing imbal-
ances of trade, expanding the
possession that can be more efficiently
carried out at European level. We
need to remove remaining barriers
to trade, especially in the field of
government purchases for both
civil and defence requirements. We
need strength and vitality to absorb
new members in the interests of
the free world.

A direct election will help the
voter to understand the benefits
that the European member can
bring. The National Parliament
will take notice of their views on
these subjects because it is in their
interests to do so. They will not
be "taking orders", they will be
joining in a consensus.

Yours faithfully,
BASIL Z. DE FERRANTI,
Chairman, Economic and Social
Committee of the European Com-
munity.
2 Rue Ravenstein,
Brussels.

Elvis Presley
From Mr Tim Rice
Sir, Your leading article of August
18 is correct when it states that
Elvis Presley was a singer of great
social significance and I am glad
that President Carter has also paid
official tribute to this extraordinary
entertainer.

However, I take strong exception
to your statements in the same
leader that Presley was an indif-
ferent singer, performing for the
most part mediocre songs, and was
a totally uninteresting person. This
is simply not true and I would be
interested to know which popular
singer you consider to be superior
to Presley in these categories. Or
are you unwilling to admit that any
popular singers have any merit what-
soever?

Yours faithfully,
TIM RICE,
118 Wardour Street, W1.
August 18.

From Mr Owen Jacques
Sir, "A singer of social signifi-
cance." Your second leader today
so describes a man who, according
to the obituary, became the scandal
of America from 1956 to 1958. He
was a peace for successor who
also had an immoral influence on
the mobs of girls who shrieked at
concerts—etc., etc." Your leader
summarises the results of the
singer's influence but, while acknow-
ledging that those results are still
with us, does not praise or condemn.
I find it hard to understand how
the President of the USA can pay
tribute to a man who caused
many parents distress and was him-
self followed by many imitators.
Socially significant true, but for
good or evil?

Yours faithfully,
OWEN W. JACQUES,
Tresco,
Porth Road,
St Mawes,
Truro,
Cornwall.

From Mr R. G. Short
Sir, Your leading article of August
18 implies that Elvis Presley's
huge popularity was somehow in
spite of, rather than because of, his
music. This is a gross and un-
founded insult to the millions whose
Presley's records in order to annoy
their parents; they bought them be-
cause they derived enormous plea-
sure from listening to Elvis Presley's
magnificent and unique artistic
performances.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. SHORT,
79 Hamlet Gardens, W6.

From Mrs Joel Hurstfield
Sir, In 1956, the year when Elvis
Presley's extraordinary talent burst
upon the world, I started to teach
in a large mixed comprehensive
school in north-west London. I shall
never forget the elderly senior mis-
tress coming into the staff room one
morning and saying sternly, "I must
speak to a boy called Elvis Presley
because he has been using his name on
every desk in the school".
Yours, etc.,
BETTY HURSTFIELD,
7 Glenilla Road, Hampstead, NW3.

Rhodesian silence

From Mrs M. D. Loveday
Sir, To some of us who have lived
in Rhodesia the saddest thing about
the present debate is that neither
the news which everybody has
can hear the voices of many
thousands of Rhodesian blacks who
beg their white friends and em-
ployers (often with tears) not to
leave them to the "mercy" of black
rule.
Yours faithfully,
M. DENISE LOVEDAY,
63 Canton Street,
Winchester,
Hampshire.

Fight against racial discrimination

From the Chairman of the Commis-
sion for Racial Equality
Sir, I have great respect for the
experience and views of Mrs
Margaret Legum, whose interesting
article was published on August 17,
but I believe that her pessimism
also reflected in your headlines—
will prove ill-founded.

I agree there is a risk that, with
the changed procedures under the
Race Relations Act 1976, ordinary
individuals may find themselves less
well placed to get their grievances
redressed; but the new Commission
has very wide discretion to help
individual complainants. Its Com-
plaints Section is already in opera-
tion to give advice and assistance to
individuals, and its Complaints Com-
mittee will make maximum use of
this discretion. Among the first
series of applications considered,
we have already received a number of
legal representation in no less
than half of the cases. The Com-
mission recognizes the need to
ensure that individual complainants
get all possible help. We shall be
as generous as we can in consid-
ering applications, and since we can-
not assist all complainants, our
officers are developing alternative
sources of advice and assistance.
This includes working closely with
unions, citizens advice bureaux,
legal advice centres, and ethnic
minority organisations. There is
still scope, too, for conciliation.

Individual cases will set important
precedents for eliminating racial
discrimination, but they alone are
not enough. It is also necessary to
act on a broader front, together
with a strong central authority
depriving and disadvantage and
other problems which, as Mrs
Legum says, call for social pro-
grammes going far beyond legisla-
tion.

Here Mrs Legum does less than
justice to the gains of the latest
legislation. A major new role of
the Commission is the use of its
"strategic" power to investi-
gate whole areas of national life
and tackle discrimination at its
roots. The Commission will also be
continuing the considerable educa-
tional and advisory role of the
former Community Relations Com-
mission.

Another advance in the new Act,
not mentioned by Mrs Legum, is the
section placing on local authorities
the specific duty to eliminate un-
lawful racial discrimination and to
promote equality of opportunity and
good race relations. Here again the
Commission has an important role
with its contacts and advice to local
authorities.

No one should underestimate,
either, the part to be played by
local community relations councils
not only in assisting complainants
but in operating with the Commis-
sion in a concerted national strategy.
Many of them now have staff work-
ing in good effect in various special-
ist fields.

The new legislation, which the
Commission intends to use vigor-
ously, offers a real opportunity for
all to recognize the urgency of elim-
inating discrimination and promot-
ing equality of opportunity and to
act accordingly. Central and local
government, employers and trade
unions, and many others must all
play their part.

"moderate" activity been reported,
is it surely deserves to be? Is it
only the National Front, with their
hymns of hate and their mis-
represented banners, with their
knives and their other weapons
in these days of mass hatred and
violence? Perhaps your readers can
suggest an alternative way by which
people of peace and good will can
express their views and earn the
acknowledgement and balance of
reporting without resorting to
violence and mayhem.

Yours faithfully,
ANNA TAPPER, Chris Church
(Forest Hill) representative to
ALCARAF,
918 King's Grove,
Crickham, SE15.
August 18.

From Mr B. Ludlow Thorne
Sir, I should like to draw attention
to one aspect of the recent riots in
London and Birmingham, namely
the fight of the citizen to claim
against the Police Authority for his
area for loss or damage to property
and goods as a result of a riot.

This arises under the Riot
(Damages) Act 1886. The regulations
made in 1921 governing the
making of claims require them to
be delivered within 14 days after
the riot, but on application made
within those 14 days the Police
Authority may extend the time to
42 days.

These time limits are so short as
to amount to a denial of justice,
especially as the law seems to be
that once the time limits have
expired a claim cannot be made, or
if made, cannot be added.

It is understandable that an
allegation of riot should be notified
to the police promptly, but there
can be no excuse for not allowing
proper time to quantify a claim. I
draw attention to this in the hope
that the Home Secretary will
quickly make amending (and I
would hope retrospective) regula-
tions to be laid before Parliament
when it reassembles.

Yours faithfully,
B. LUDLOW THORNE,
Cumbria,
Waverley Avenue,
Fleet,
Hampshire.
August 16.

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA
Sir, Mr Arthur Palmer (August 10)
surely has so far forgotten old
English traditions which have made
this country great that he confuses
the law which everybody has
to obey with obeying dictates of the
state. The trouble is that British
trade unions refuse to accept the
law which applies to everybody else.

Since some people still seem to
feel doubts that this is the chief
cause of the British economic
decline it might be helpful if, as
an impartial test, the House of
Commons invited the leaders of
some of the great corporations which

attempt to conduct similar enter-
prises in Britain and other Euro-
pean countries to give evidence on
their experience in the respective
countries. I suspect that for instance
Mr Henry Ford II might have much
useful information to give on why
his German firm has just quadrupled
its profits over last year while one
understands that big British firm
has been a constant source of worry
to him.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. HAYEK,
Obergeorg,
Tyrol,
Austria.
August 10.

Who benefits from no homework?

From Mr Roul Dahl
Sir, My children go to private
schools. As non-boarders, from the
age of seven on, they have always
been given plenty of homework to
do. And believe me, it had better
be done properly. A 12-year-old will
have one and a half hours of home-
work after a day at school lasting
from 8.45 am to 4 pm. A boarder
will have the equivalent amount of
prep to do in the evenings.

I have spoken to many children
who are at state schools and I have
yet to find one (excepting those at
our splendid grammar schools) who
has ever been given work to do at
home on a regular basis. The result
is that as soon as they get back to
their houses, most of them, out of
sheer boredom, switch on the tele-
vision and remain in front of it for
the rest of the evening.

Why, I wonder, are children in
comprehensive schools given no
homework? Is it too much trouble
for teachers to correct it the
next day?

I remain, etc.,
ROALD DAHL,
Cipsy House,
Greve, Kent.
Buckinghamshire,
August 15.

Commercial diplomacy

From Group Captain Christopher
Clarkson
Sir, Amongst the current Think
Tank discussions one I give practical
examples of the success of coopera-
tion between our diplomatic and
commercial organisations overseas?

In 1950 when I was Civil Air
Attache in Washington we needed a
replacement for our single engine
Embusay aircraft. In discussions
with the Economic Minister—the
late Sir Leslie Rowan—and the
Commercial Department, it was felt
that a twin engine aircraft such as
the de Havilland Dove was needed.
At the time I was asked if I
thought there was any chance of
selling such an aircraft in the States,
and I gave an estimate of perhaps
12 to 15 aircraft.

Subsequently a Dove was allocated
to the Embassy and although it was
for official use, many of those
interested in aviation, both private
and commercial, were able to see
it and were given demonstration
flights. In a few months sufficient
interest in the aircraft developed
for the manufacturers to send over
an official representative. By the
time the left Washington some 7
Doves had been bought or were on
order.

As a further example of the in-
valuable advantages of diplomatic-
commercial cooperation I can testify
as American representative for
Vickers and then British Aircraft
Corporation to the help given by the
Washington Embassy staff, from the
Ambassador downwards, in the suc-
cessful American sales of both the
Viscount and the BAC111 (an opera-
tion that was not without com-
plexities).

I doubt if the British aircraft in-
dustry would have done as well as
it has in the United States without
the help and complete understand-
ing of the Washington Embassy.
Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER CLARKSON,
PO Box 467,
Old Lyme,
Connecticut 06371.
United States.
August 10.

Marie Curie portrayal

From Miss Marie Ney
Sir, I have read with dismay a notice
in The Times today (August 17) of
last night's Part I of Marie Curie on
BBC 2. This is an admirable
intelligent piece of television in
all ways, and it is sad that the
critic, your great paper can only
assume no one could know anything
of Marie Curie's Polish background
and that he should have been "ex-
ceedingly bored by it".

The intelligent, sensitive and
imaginative use of a medium I do
not specially like deserved a more
intelligent critical approach for this
particular programme both for the
actors and the technicians. The
Radio Times supplied a list of the
Polish names if Mr Reynolds had
not been too "bored" to look at
it and his joke of "Miss Thinksi"
is quite unworthy of the subject
and of The Times.

Yours truly,
MARIE NEY,
91 Dovehouse Street, SW3.
August 17.

The British Raj

From Mr Ian Stephens
Sir, May I please protest against
increasing misuse of "the Raj"?
British people, when the British
ruled India, often used the term
as meaning our raj, our rule, our
empire. But they would also allude
historically, or futuristically, to
Hindu raj, Muslim raj, Sikh raj.
The word raj merely means (OED)
sovereignty, rule, kingdom. To use
it, as the media, in Britain now-
days often do, as necessarily mean-
ing the period when the British
ruled India is absurd. Absurdity
indeed reached its peak Sir, in
your own PBS column yesterday, in
the phrase "the Raj and his
Membership".
Yours, etc.,
IAN STEPHENS,
King's College,
Cambridge,
August 13.

Recovering the Ashes

From Mr Paul Myers
Sir, Having recovered the Ashes in
this country first in 1926, the year
of the Queen's birth (in 1926),
her Coronation year; and now in
1977, Silver Jubilee year, will we
have to wait until the next great
event in the Queen's life for such
an event to take place again? The
year 2002, the Golden Jubilee,
seems a very long way away.
Yours faithfully,
PAUL B. MYERS,
Powell Cope,
West Woburn,
Arundel,
West Sussex.
August 16.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Late rally recoups early losses

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK				
RISES				
Year's high	Year's low	Company	Movement	Comment
325p	114p	Asda	21p to 325p	Dividend potential and figs soon
588p	271p	Beecham	70p to 580p	Big dividend rise
244p	104p	Gostan	12p to 238p	Building industry revival hopes
—	—	City Hotels	10p to 98p	Speculative interest
518p	340p	Unilever	13p to 518p	Quarterly figures

FALLS					
131p	60p	Albright & Wilson	9p to 114p	Gloomy forecast	
107p	20p	Pye	7p to 57p	Profits below	
220p	59p	Redfern	6p to 200p	Opposition to Rhem terms	
247p	146p	M/C Ship	8p to 212p	Dredging cost worries	
179p	102p	Ocean Trans	8p to 151p	Lack of interest	

Dealers commented though some The News said it

that there was a lively two-way trade on most days. The event of the week was undoubtedly Beecham's announcement of Treasury permission to increase its dividend. The announcement was preceded by a two-day suspension and the shares jumped 42p in a single day. Over the week the shares added 70p to 550p.

Another "blue chip" to make news was Unilever which rose 20p to 515p after quarterly earnings were above market expectations. But two announcements fell heavily immediately after a widely-expected rights issue because the accompanying dividend forecast did not live up to some expectations. The shares were just 2p off at 410p over the week.

Interim figures from Woolworths showed disappointing results against the market's more modest estimates and the shares traded at a subdued 44p. Shell was another major company with figures at the lower end of the range of estimates, but over the week the shares gained 24p to 588p.

Figures from troubled hire-purchase group UDT indicated that the worst of its problems might now be over, but a bigger shocker from Town & City sent shudders through the property

market. The shares ended 21p lower at 360p.

News that Hawker Siddeley had gained control of diesel engine maker L. Gardner put a stamp on speculation that Rolls-Royce Motors, a major shareholder, might mount a counter bid. Gardner's shares soared 25p to 360p, the bid price.

Shares of the Falkey Group were suspended at 43p after an approach for some of its aviation interests.

The building industry sector benefited from hopes that lower interest rates might stimulate the flagging industry, and also that the government might be disposed to give a boost to relieve unemployment. Contracting shares were particularly prominent with Costain leading the way with a rise of 12p to 338p. Any increase in activity would inevitably boost cement shares and here APC gained 14p the way with a gain of 14p to 222p in spite of being below its best on profit taking.

Profit taking also clipped back scores shares, but they displayed some strength during the week on the hope of even better company spending in the autumn.

David Mott

Among the industrial leaders, dissatisfaction with the rigors of the new terms had Tube Investments at a low of 400p but they rallied to end at an unchanged 410p. Another to rally strongly was ICI which dipped to 404p then came back to end at 410p, a gain of just a penny. After the surge of the previous day, Bectham rose 2p to 530p and Glaxo, another hoping for dividend benefits, ended at an unchanged 503p.

analysts' expectations hit Pyc Holdings to the tune of 12p to 95p while elsewhere in the electrical sector EICC dipped 4p to 126p against a background of Scottish factory closures. Bux Thorn 'A' were a good stop closing with a rise of 6p, to 364p.

News of possible talks next week to resolve the 'Financial Times' dispute had S. Pearson off the bottom but still 2p lower.

there were subdued performances from Bowater at 195p and Reed 196p.

In the light of its annual report, Distillers shed 1½p to 174½p while the best of the shipping sector was British & Commonwealth which ended at a point to the good at 297p. Lep Group, a speculative favourite, succumbed 4p to 225p.

Disappointment at the figures from Capital & Counties left the shares 1½p lower at 37p. The niche, shopped, some reaction to

Bound of 67pc from House of Fraser

By Tony May
Halted not only by better margins but also by the tourist boom, House of Fraser, the Harrods stores group, pushed its first-half profits up by 67 per cent to £3.7m. The second quarter is the quietest of the year and brought in only £327,000 to profits, but the first half of the year as a whole saw a rise of 26 per cent in pre-tax profits to £4.6m—more than was made over the whole year.

Turnover excluding VAT for the second quarter went up from £97.6m to £115.5m to give a 19 per cent rise. The first 3.75 per cent. For the first half-year the group's turnover went up nearly 19 per cent over the year, pushing margins up from 1.89 per cent to 2.6 per cent.

219p, while shareholders to collect a dividend of 23p against 223p last year. While the group as a whole is not expected to see a general rise in consumer prices, it is doing nicely by benefiting from the free trade in goods. The group is seeing the opening, in October, of the new A & R store in Victoria. Sir Hugh Fraser, the chairman has "gross extensions of trade and profits" as a result of the new market expectations, etc. the group a 10p rise to its 127p. There is, however, a depreciation provision on buildings. The group has yet found a practical way of dealing with Accounting Standard 17 but the board estimates

Dufay falls again in first half

Results of co Durham-based Dufay Bitumastic were further contracted in the first half of this year following the drop in

Dufay falls again in first half

Results of co Durham-based Dufay Bismutec were further contracted in the first half of this year following the drop in 1976. With sales 3.1x per cent lower at £4.89m, pre-tax profits fell by 18.3 per cent to £398,000.

The board explains that apart from Wallas Dove, where turnover and net profitability were down, the remainder of the group continues to expand and the second half's results should not be less than the first. In that case, the year's pre-tax total would be about £616,000.

For 1976 profits before tax declined from £1.07m to £712,000 in spite of higher turnover.

An unchanged interim dividend of 1.06p, gross, is being paid; earnings per share were down from 2.37p to 1.35p. Dufay is in the manufacture and application of surface coatings. The shares fell by 2p to 38p.

Freed of its troublesome former electronics side, Holdings was expected to market to bring its first profits of between £2m and £3m. But the more than doubled its profits for the six months June 30 to £7.4m, the rest was disappointed. The dropped 12p to 96p after rising 52p at one point.

At the start of the first half is for a similar le profit to that enjoyed or first half, which points outwara of about £15m, pared with last year's rec £15.1m.

sectors of the by contributed to the interim of £7.4m, which compares £2.2m including the actual sold off, and £3.42m with activities excluded. Turn on the adjusted basis was 17 p per share to 33m. The note that profits from or activities fell by one mainly as a result of d trading conditions in Zealand.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	(\$m)	(\$m)	per share	dence	div	total
Anglo-Jat Int (T)	—	0.10(0.15)	—	1.0(1.0)	—	—
F. Astuta (L) (F)	8.61(7.7)	0.53(0.51)	—	0.29(0.35)	1/40	0.54(0.49)
Cap & Count (F)	—	4.2*(3.08)	3.5*(0.17)	1.0(1.0)	1/10	0.1(0.1)
Cashin (I)	3.05(2.63)	0.31(0.07)	—	—	—	—
Dufay (I)	0.83(0.84)	0.15(0.17)	1.5(2.37)	0.7(0.7)	1/10	1.5(1)
Dufay T. (I)	3.19(2.47)	0.3(0.13)	—	—	—	—
Floreast (F)	—	0.09(0.07)	1.65(1.42)	0.85(0.83)	13/9	1.35(1.53)
Fraser Asn (F)	—	1.52*(0.4*)	2.79*(1.25*)	—	—	—
Hsc of Fraser (I)	308.88(176.68)	5.72(3.34)	2.19(1.31)	1.68(1.51)	—	2.65
Leigh Asn (F)	0.42(0.47)	0.31(0.31)	1.3(0.51)	0.95(0.85)	1/11	1.15(1.02)
Int Co (F)	—	0.33(0.27)	2.63(2.53)	0.95(0.85)	23/9	1.44(1.31)
Pye Hldgs (I)	90(77)	7.45(3.42)	—	1.22(1)	8/10	—
R. Feebles (I)	25.26(25.95)	1.42(1.18)	8.7(12.7)	1.5(1.3)**	—	—
Relston PWSB (I)	4.53(3.74)	0.58(0.51)	4.28(3.68)	—	17/10	2.6**
Wm Nasa (I)	—	0.4(0.11)*	—	—	—	—
Reconion Prop (I)	—	0.70(0.59)	—	—	—	—
Wallis Fashion (F)	11.26(8.80)	0.73(0.4)	8.4(6.7)	1.5(1.5)	18/11	2.5(2.3)
Union Steel (I)	—	0.66(5.2)	1.1(10.4)	—	—	—
Westram Carb (F)	—	—	—	2.5(1.7)	30/9	—
Welfray (F)	—	—	—	10(6.5)	15/9	20(15)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Loss. † Latest figures are for 11 months. ‡ For 13 months. § Figures are in S African currency. ** Adjusted for scrip.

David Mott

INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANIES

Information in the columns below is supplied by the companies named, which are members of The Association of Investment Trust Companies. The figures, which are in pence except where otherwise stated, are unaudited.

Company (1)	Shares of Stock (2)	Date of Valuation (3)	Annual Dividend (4)	Net Asset Value after deducting prior charges at nominal value (5)	at market value (6)	Investment Premium (see note 7)	Total Assets including Investment (see note 8)	Company (1)	Shares of Stock (2)	Date of Valuation (3)	Annual Dividend (4)	Net Asset Value after deducting prior charges at nominal value (5)	at market value (6)	Investment Premium (see note 7)
VALUATION MONTHLY														
Alliance Trust	Ord. Stock 25p	29.7.77	6.35	239.3	268.7	34.7	19.8	Henderson Administration Ltd. (cont.)	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.3	10.1	93.1	0.6
Capital & National Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.2	90.6	96.6	1.1	5.5	Electric & General Investment	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.2	10.1	103.7	10.6
Claverhouse Investment Trust	Ordinary 50p	31.7.77	3.3	92.4	92.4	—	1.9	Greenfriars Investment	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.55	56.3	58.3	2.3
Crescaders Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.0	75.6	77.3	5.3	—	Lowland Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.69	80.5	31.7	—
Dunfermline & London Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.3	213.0	278.0	16.4	—	English National Investment Co.	Ord. Ord. 25p	29.7.77	1.86	47.1	53.9	—
Edinburgh Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.51	215.5	215.5	16.4	—	Do Do	Ord. Ord. 25p	29.7.77	3.3	317.0	123.9	—
First Scottish American Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.35	121.7	124.6	8.4	—	Philip Hill (Management) Ltd.	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	4.85	157.5	167.5	10.6
Guardian Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	301.5	301.5	8.4	—	City & International Trust	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.1	97.9	101.0	7.6
Great Northern Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.85	258.5	258.5	40.1	—	General Consolidated Invest. Trust	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.055	81.5	84.2	1.6
Guarantee Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.25	98.7	104.9	16.3	—	Philip Hill Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	7.53	254.2	264.5	32.9
Investment Trust Corporation	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	0.7	173.7	173.7	37.9	—	Moorgate Investment Co.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.9	85.0	91.3	12.5
Investors Capital Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	3.2	143.6	143.6	3.8	—	Nineteen Twenty-Eight Invest. Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	0.9	138.0	131.3	24.9
Jardine Japan Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	3.0	135.7	138.6	19.9	—	Ivory & Sims Ltd.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	0.9	118.9	125.8	12.6
London & Holyrood Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	0.95	243.6	243.6	15.5	—	British Assets Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.35	262.7	67.5	—
London & Midland Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.9	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Edinburgh American Assets Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.4	283.5	96.1	—
London & Provincial Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Viking Resources Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.4	77.7	81.8	—
Mercantile Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Atlantic Assets Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	—	—	—	—
Do. Do.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Leopold Joseph & Sons Ltd.	Ordinary 50p	29.7.77	1.35	262.7	67.5	—
Northern American Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Anglo-Welsh Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.4	283.5	96.1	—
Sava & Prosop. Linked Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Leopold Joseph Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.4	283.5	96.1	—
Scottish Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Thames Investment Trust	Ordinary 50p	29.7.77	—	—	—	—
Scottish Northern Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Thornmoor Secured Growth Trust	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	—	—	—	—
Scottish United Investors	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Thornmoor Trust	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	4.0	67.4	73.3	—
Second Alliance Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	Kleinwort Benson Ltd.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.5	49.2	50.3	5.1
Shires Investment Co.	Ordinary 50p	29.7.77	2.45	118.7	122.2	17.7	—	British American & General Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	3.25	117.0	120.0	11.4
Sterling Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.25	126.4	127.7	16.0	—	Brunner Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	1.9	65.3	70.1	8.0
Technology Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	7.95	302.2	304.9	38.5	—	Charter Trust & Agency	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.35	92.7	95.1	10.0
United British Securities	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	7.95	302.2	304.9	38.5	—	Family Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	—	—	—	—
Baillie Gifford & Co.	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.0	141.6	144.2	19.3	—	Jos Holdings	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	—	—	—	—
Scottish Mortgage & Trust	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.1	67.5	180.3	24.9	—	London Prudential Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.4	80.6	83.1	7.1
Edinburgh & Dundee Investment	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.5	126.4	127.7	16.0	—	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	—	—	—	—	
Monks Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.75	258.5	258.5	36.7	—	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	—	—	—	—	
Winterbottom Trust	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.75	258.5	258.5	36.7	—	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	—	—	—	—	
Baring Bros. & Co. Ltd.	Ordinary 25p	1.8.77	ac1.265	ac60.8	ac62.1	6.9	48.8	Ord. Stock 25p	31.7.77	3.35	157.2	163.6	21.5	
Outwich Investment Trust	Ordinary 50p	1.8.77	12.1	893.7	896.7	15.9	40.2	Ord. Stock 25p	31.7.77	3.35	113.3	115.9	28.3	
Tribune Investment Trust	Ordinary 10p	31.7.77	—	—	—	—	9.6	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.1	135.3	139.4	19.1	
Cripps Warburg Ltd.	Ordinary 10p	31.7.77	—	—	—	—	18.2	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.65	150.3	159.7	18.2	
Stewart European Investment Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	31.7.77	—	52.9	53.2	4.9	23.6	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.5	161.8	164.4	25.7	
Edinburgh Fund Managers Ltd.	Ordinary 50p	31.7.77	—	165.4	165.4	35.6	52.2	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	3.4	215.0	226.5	32.5	
Amelia Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	5.7	177.0	177.0	10.9	3.1	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	36.0	67.3	69.3	93.9	
Crescent Japan Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	5.7	177.0	177.0	10.9	3.1	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.6	93.5	97.4	15.6	
Electra House Group	Conv. Loan 1985/90	29.7.77	58.25	£145.10	£145.10	29.00	42.2	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.45	86.0	91.0	15.2	
Cable Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	4.3	128.3	130.3	9.7	64.0	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.1	117.7	121.7	17.1	
Do. Do.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	4.1	117.8	118.4	6.3	5.9	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.45	88.5	88.5	13.8	
Electra Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	4.3	128.3	130.3	9.7	64.0	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.2	70.7	70.7	9.6	
Do. Do.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	4.1	117.8	118.4	6.3	5.9	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.1	117.7	121.7	17.1	
Do. Do.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	4.3	128.3	130.3	9.7	64.0	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.45	88.5	88.5	13.8	
Do. Do.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	4.1	117.8	118.4	6.3	5.9	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.2	70.7	70.7	9.6	
Telephone & General Trust	Ordinary 50p	29.7.77	56.00	£216.7	£225.2	£3.60	116.3	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.1	117.7	121.7	17.1	
Do. Do.	Ordinary 50p	29.7.77	56.00	£216.7	£225.2	£3.60	116.3	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.45	88.5	88.5	13.8	
Temple Bar Lavender Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	96.75	£120.4	£131.8	£5.00	71.1	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.1	117.7	121.7	17.1	
Do. Do.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	96.75	£120.4	£131.8	£5.00	71.1	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.45	88.5	88.5	13.8	
F. & C. Group	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	123.3	128.1	14.6	19.7	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.1	117.7	121.7	17.1	
Alliance Investment Co.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.45	123.3	128.1	14.6	19.7	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.45	88.5	88.5	13.8	
Cardinal Investment Trust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	18.90	£111.80	£116.60	£11.60	21.0	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.1	117.7	121.7	17.1	
Do. Do.	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	2.9	200.1	209.5	33.2	46.1	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.45	88.5	88.5	13.8	
F. & C. Eurotrust	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	3.4	130.1	135.2	10.9	12.4	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.1	117.7	121.7	17.1	
Foreign & Colonial Investment	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	3.4	130.1	135.2	10.9	12.4	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.45	88.5	88.5	13.8	
General Investors & Trustees	Ordinary 25p	29.7.77	3.4	130.1	135.2	10.9	12.4	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.1	117.7	121.7	17.1	
James Finlay Investment Management Ltd.	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	—	—	—	—	—	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.45	88.5	88.5	13.8	
Provincial Cities Trust	Ordinary 25p	31.7.77	—	—	—	—	—	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.1	117.7	121.7	17.1	
Gartmore Investment Ltd.	Income 50p	29.7.77	7.2	101.5	101.5	—	67.0	Ord. & "B" Ord. 25p	31.7.77	1.2	42.4	43.4	3.3	
Alfred Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	0.36	204.4	204.4	—	10.6	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.6	71.6	74.7	5.3	
Do. Do.	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	0.36	204.4	204.4	—	10.6	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.3	68.4	73.3	5.4	
Anglo-Scottish Investors	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.7	69.8	75.7	6.5	91.0	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.1	68.4	73.3	5.4	
English & Scottish Investors	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.7	69.8	75.7	6.5	91.0	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.1	68.4	73.3	5.4	
Group Investors	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	0.5	84.4	89.8	14.5	28.6	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.1	68.4	73.3	5.4	
London & Gartmore Investment Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	0.5	84.4	89.8	14.5	28.6	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.1	68.4	73.3	5.4	
London & Lennet Investment Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	0.5	84.4	89.8	14.5	28.6	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.1	68.4	73.3	5.4	
London & Lennet Investment Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	0.5	84.4	89.8	14.5	28.6	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.1	68.4	73.3	5.4	
London & Strathclyde Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	0.5	84.4	89.8	14.5	28.6	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.1	68.4	73.3	5.4	
Meier Investment Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
New York & Gartmore Investment	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
Gartmore Investment (Scotland) Ltd.	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
Scottish National Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
Glasgow Stockholders Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
John Goyett & Co. Ltd.	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
Border & Southern Stockholders Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
Debenham Corporation	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
General Stockholders Investment Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
Goyett European Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7	150.6	12.8	
Lake View Investment Trust	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	1.25	53.1	57.6	7.4	34.9	Ord. & "B" Ord 25p	29.7.77	2.65	145.7			

SENT to table published in the Financial Times 15th July 1977 :
Columns 1, 5 and 7 should have read 88.8, 264.4 and 270.8 respectively.

Valuation Three-Monthly: North Atlantic Securities Column 1 should have read 25.1. Wemyss Investment Co. Columns 1, 6 and 7 should have read 8.5, 377.5 and 377.5 respectively.

Monthly : Investment Trust Corporation Columns 1, 6 and 7 should have been under "Investment Income."

To Ordinary : A * Ordinary only; † Includes special dividend, or Adjusted for scrip issue, or Adjusted for rights issue; ‡ Company will announce year-end funds shortly; § See note (ii) below; ¶ Not directly comparable with previous published figures; ** Dependent on "B" share conversions; ‡ Change charges since the previous published figure.

Notes —

* Quoted investments are valued at mid-market prices; requested at directors' valuation; both include 100 per cent. of any investment currency. Other items taken into account the premium on any surplus or on any amortial of foreign currency assets against foreign currency losses.

† All revenue account items are excluded.

‡ No account has been taken of any liability in respect of taxable gains which might arise on shares disposed of investments.

§ No account has been taken of any liability in respect of Loan Stock. Column 8 precisely stated; columns 9-5 to interest one-third of a penny per share and 10¢ per \$100 Convertible Loan Stock.

¶ Dividend is the last declared annual dividend or firm forecast, excluding imputation credit. Interest on loan stocks is stated gross of income tax.

(1) Coln. 6-7 Prior charges are deemed to include preference share capital.
(2) Col. 8 The amount per share/stock unit represented by 100 per cent of the investment currency premium applied in calculating the valuation for coln. 1, 6 and 7.
(3) Coln. 9-9 Convertible loan/preference stocks are treated in the way which produces the lower A.V. per share. Convertible stocks are treated as fully converted at the rate for the next conversion date, or where a figure is marked "x" as prior charges; warrants or subscription rights are treated as unexercised.

A booklet "Investing in Investment Trust Companies" is available from:
The Association of Investment Trust Companies, Park House (6th Floor), 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7JH

No signs of upturn as BASF slips in first leg

Tagis acquires control of Amal Industrials

The whole of the former interest of Mr A. T. Smith, through A. T. Smith Organisation, comprising 11.76 million

Afrikaner Lease to make decision on mine

However, the directors tell shareholders in the annual report that the decision will only be taken after the results of the pilot plant test work are known.

[illegible][illegible]

Barclays Bank	8½
Consolidated Crdts . .	8½
First London Secs . . .	8½
C. Hoare & Co . . .	48½
Lloyds Bank	8½
Midland Bank	8½
Nat Westminster . . .	8½
Rossminster Acc's . . .	8½
Shenley Trust	11½
T.S.B.	8½
Williams & Glyn's . .	8½

[illegible]

M. J. H. MORTINGALE & CO. LIMITED						
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8EP. Tel: 01-638 8651						
1000 lb/ton	100 lb	Long tons	Total Weight	Grass Cm/oz	Via Cm/oz	P.E.
41	27	Airsprung Ord	41	—	4.2	10.3
138	100	Airsprung 17 1/2% CULS	138	—	18.4	13.4
126	95	Arrange & Rhodes	37	—	3.0	8.1
126	105	Bardon Hill	123	—	12.0	9.7
143	95	Deborah Ord	137	—	8.2	6.0
149	104	Deborah 17 1/2% CULS	149	—	17.5	11.8
125	120	Frederick Parker	132	—	11.5	9.1
96	45	Henry Sykes	95	-1	2.4	6.4
48	36	James Group	48	—	5.0	5.6
91	55	Jackie Buerrough	89	—	6.0	6.7
286	198	Robert Jenkins	278	—	27.0	9.7
24	14	Twynock Ord	11	—	—	—
64	56	Twynock 12% CULS	64	+2	12.0	18.7
63	51	Unitlock Holdings	63	—	7.0	11.1
77	65	Walter Alexander	76	+2	6.4	8.4

The second annual accounts from stockbroker Capel-Cue Myers are not as good as the first. In the year to April 30 revenue nearly matched time at \$3.6m, but pre-tax profits fell from \$391,000 to \$395,000 after a distribution of £153,000 against \$225,000 to staff. Outstanding fees from Mr. Somerset Gibbs (Mr. Gibbs' partner exceeds him) blames rough going in the first six months. But from December business picked up. The private client and gilt departments made progress and broadened their services but the treasury and equity departments were slow. The new investment founded, CCM was formed in the first wave of broking mergers, in October, 1974, and became a limited company afterwards. A reorganization of the settlement department was also undertaken. It is presumably being the drop in staff from around 330 to 250.

SIME DAREY HLDGS
Sime Darby Holdings' sale in May of 250,000 consolidated plantations warrants for £74,250 in no way connected with London Stock Exchange investigation, says company.
With total sale of 5.25m warrants, the Sime Group and its associates now own 2.1m warrants out of the 10.6m warrants in issue.

WALLIS FASHION GROUP
Turnover for year to Jan 31, £11.36m (£8.88m). Pre-tax profits, £732,000 (£401,000). Total gross payment unchanged at 3.78p.
Surplus from directors' property realisation, £2.21m, against £2.2m last year.

The pound maintained a firm position throughout the session yesterday holding on to an eight point gain at \$1.7404 compared with \$1.7396 overnight. The effective exchange index was

Dealers reported initial overseas buying of pounds with the Bank of England holding the rate down, although not at any time intervening to any great extent. With weekend influences restricting business turnover was only moderate.

The predictably unchanged 7 per cent MLR decision following the signal from the authorities on Thursday made little if any impact on the market. Although the 2 per cent increase in Citibank's prime rate to 7 per cent did bolster up the dollar which was under renewed pressure at times.

	04/27/2001	04/26/2001
New York	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Atlanta	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Los Angeles	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
San Francisco	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Chicago	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
London	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Paris	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Frankfurt	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Madrid	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Rome	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Amsterdam	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Brussels	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75
Zurich	81.75-81.75	81.75-81.75

Effective exchange rate compared to U.S. dollar

[illegible]

Kruggerud (per coin): non-resident, 345-
134; 227-56; resident, 346-124; 227-56;
unemployed; non-resident, 347-49; 276-
276; resident, 347-49; 277-59.

Although conditions were very thin and patchy, day-to-day credit proved to be in ample supply on Lombard Street, yesterday. In fact, it was likely the bank would be left with a small surplus to carry over the weekend to Monday.

Some of the clearers were quite heavy callers, but the Bank of England was not required to assist the market and rates came down to about 6 per cent for final balances. Earlier in the day houses had been paying 6½ or 6 per cent for fresh funds.

Market men considered the comfortable state of imbalances: money was mainly due to Wednesday's operations by the Bank, selling sterling and buying dollars to keep the exchange rate steady. In addition, a favourable identified factor was a slight excess of Government disbursements over revenue transfers to the Exchequer. Against the market, balances were slightly run down overnight, there was fairly large bill take-up to finance

[illegible]

6 months	7%	12 months	10%
9 months	7 1/2%	18 months	10 1/2%
12 months	8%	24 months	11%
18 months	8 1/2%	36 months	11 1/2%
24 months	9%	48 months	12%
36 months	9 1/2%	60 months	12 1/2%
48 months	10%	72 months	13%
60 months	10 1/2%	84 months	13 1/2%
72 months	11%	96 months	14%
84 months	11 1/2%	108 months	14 1/2%
96 months	12%	120 months	15%
108 months	12 1/2%	132 months	15 1/2%
120 months	13%	144 months	16%
132 months	13 1/2%	156 months	16 1/2%
144 months	14%	168 months	17%
156 months	14 1/2%	180 months	17 1/2%
168 months	15%	192 months	18%
180 months	15 1/2%	204 months	18 1/2%
192 months	16%	216 months	19%
204 months	16 1/2%	228 months	19 1/2%
216 months	17%	240 months	20%
228 months	17 1/2%	252 months	20 1/2%
240 months	18%	264 months	21%
252 months	18 1/2%	276 months	21 1/2%
264 months	19%	288 months	22%
276 months	19 1/2%	300 months	22 1/2%
288 months	20%	312 months	23%
300 months	20 1/2%	324 months	23 1/2%
312 months	21%	336 months	24%
324 months	21 1/2%	348 months	24 1/2%
336 months	22%	360 months	25%
348 months	22 1/2%	372 months	25 1/2%
360 months	23%	384 months	26%
372 months	23 1/2%	396 months	26 1/2%
384 months	24%	408 months	27%
396 months	24 1/2%	420 months	27 1/2%
408 months	25%	432 months	28%
420 months	25 1/2%	444 months	28 1/2%
432 months	26%	456 months	29%
444 months	26 1/2%	468 months	29 1/2%
456 months	27%	480 months	30%
468 months	27 1/2%	492 months	30 1/2%
480 months	28%	504 months	31%
492 months	28 1/2%	516 months	31 1/2%
504 months	29%	528 months	32%
516 months	29 1/2%	540 months	32 1/2%
528 months	30%	552 months	33%
540 months	30 1/2%	564 months	33 1/2%
552 months	31%	576 months	34%
564 months	31 1/2%	588 months	34 1/2%
576 months	32%	600 months	35%
588 months	32 1/2%	612 months	35 1/2%
600 months	33%	624 months	36%
612 months	33 1/2%	636 months	36 1/2%
624 months	34%	648 months	37%
636 months	34 1/2%	660 months	37 1/2%
648 months	35%	672 months	38%
660 months	35 1/2%	684 months	38 1/2%
672 months	36%	696 months	39%
684 months	36 1/2%	708 months	39 1/2%
696 months	37%	720 months	40%
708 months	37 1/2%	732 months	40 1/2%
720 months	38%	744 months	41%
732 months	38 1/2%	756 months	41 1/2%
744 months	39%	768 months	42%
756 months	39 1/2%	780 months	42 1/2%
768 months	40%	792 months	43%
780 months	40 1/2%	804 months	43 1/2%
792 months	41%	816 months	44%
804 months	41 1/2%	828 months	44 1/2%
816 months	42%	840 months	45%
828 months	42 1/2%	852 months	45 1/2%
840 months	43%	864 months	46%
852 months	43 1/2%	876 months	46 1/2%
864 months	44%	888 months	47%
876 months	44 1/2%	900 months	47 1/2%
888 months	45%	912 months	48%
900 months	45 1/2%	924 months	48 1/2%
912 months	46%	936 months	49%
924 months	46 1/2%	948 months	49 1/2%
936 months	47%	960 months	50%
948 months	47 1/2%	972 months	50 1/2%
960 months	48%	984 months	51%
972 months	48 1/2%	996 months	51 1/2%
984 months	49%	1008 months	52%
996 months	49 1/2%	1020 months	52 1/2%
1008 months	50%	1032 months	53%
1020 months	50 1/2%	1	

New York, Aug. 19.—The New York Stock Exchange closed higher with rising interest rates and an increasing volume of overcoming favourable news.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.78 points at 185. Declining issues broadly outnumbered gainers by about 1 to about 550.

Trading volume totalled 20,590,000 shares, compared with 21,940,000 shares yesterday.

The market was moderately firmer in early trading on news the consumer price index had gained at an 0.4 per cent rate from 0.8 per cent in the previous month. Brokers said the smaller gain indicated that the inflation was letting up.

Coffee gains 4.15c
New York, Aug. 19.—COFFEE futures in C market ended 4.15c higher at 11.15c up for the day. Trading was slow overall with few contracts. Settle 11.15c. Dec. 10.15c. Mar. 9.00c. May 1.00c. July 1.00c. Aug. 1.00c. Dec. unchanged.

[illegible]

182. 181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

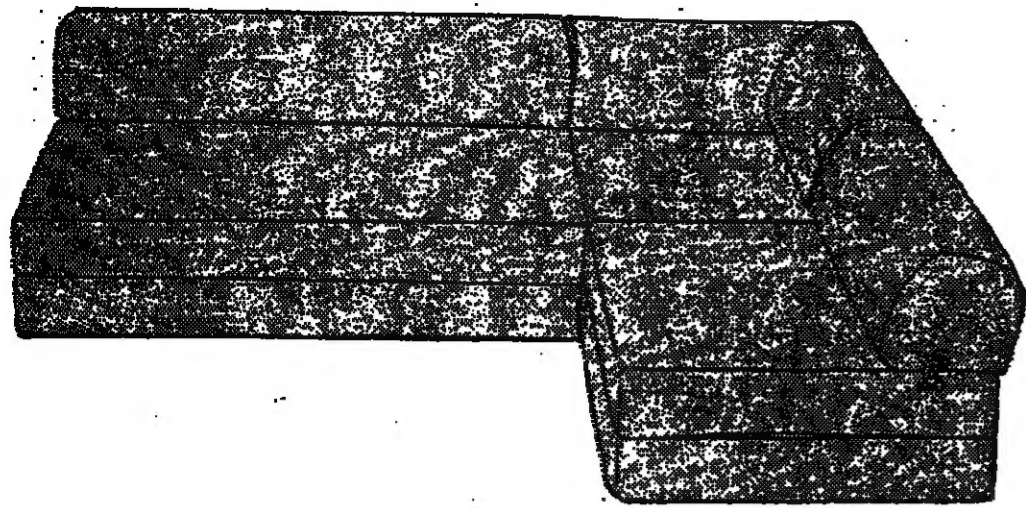
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Quiet end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Sept. 2. 5 Contango Day, Sept. 5. Settlement Day, Sept. 13.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

Sitting comfortably in the work house



Let me ask you a riddle. How do you furnish a house in which spare rooms double as working offices complete with desk, typewriter and comfortable seating for the work that has to be done in conference between two or more people, and still have the rooms pleasant to look at as well as comfortable for both working and sleeping?

My own answer is a Habitat desk and shelf units with Adeptus chairs or settees. Each working room, of which one is often used by an elderly visitor, has an Adeptus settee made of two armchairs. The chairs open up to make nice, thick foam beds. You can buy them without arms (quicker for conversion to sleeping), with just a back (also quick to convert) or with two arms (slower to convert, but only marginally although you need more space to fit the unfolded arm somewhere). Our drawing shows two simple beds, one with a back and the other with two arms, teamed with a double bed to make a large corner seating unit or to open up to sleep four in comfort. They are of really firm foam with softer foam in the back or arm which becomes a headrest for head or pillow. The range of covers is good—I have blue denim reversed to the darker blue side for the room used by visiting grandsons or elderly relatives and bright green corduroy in the office where quite a number of people, including a tall grand-daughter sleep.

The single chair with back is £22.50 in kit form if you make your own covers, £34.20 already covered or £38.90 when covered in your own material, which you can buy and have delivered direct to the Adeptus workrooms.

Then there is a slightly larger chair-bed range—although the smaller is fine, especially for temporary visitors. In fact, the smaller chairs are better. The double unit, with back only, is £42.60, £59.90 or £68.25 for kit covered

and your own covers. The service of fitting your own covers is especially useful and they have an arrangement with the John Lewis group that yardage is delivered directly to them, but I am sure most places would do the same.

Besides the sleep/sit range, there are many upholstered chairs and settees at Adeptus. Zoe is a very classical two-seater sofa in brown denim at £47.50 about which you can hardly complain. The foam is so firm that all Adeptus units keep their shape really well, and the tight covers resist creasing. There are deep, wide club armchairs, very modern but with traditional loose cushions and the old solid look. In the S range you can build up your furniture by joining a lot of narrow upholstered pieces, from narrow chair to wide settee.

The Higgaw, rather like a piece of jigsaw with a straight back and curving seat, is strangely comfortable and there is a less exaggerated version called Forma. Solo looks Italian and is extremely easy to strip and recover after washing. Nosta, a comfortable easy chair, is the devil to strip and recover but does look nice. Oddly, most Adeptus pieces look just as good with a dainty or traditional Liberty print or with modern denims and corduroys. There are showrooms and shops in Northern Ireland and all around Britain at Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham, Oxford, Aberdeen, Lincoln and three in London at Islington, Primrose Hill, or Sicilian Avenue off Southampton Row, just north of Kingsway and near a large underground car park in Bloomsbury Square.

I like love seats, I like sort of back-to-back seats and I like their very prompt service—when they say three weeks they mean three weeks. I like the fact that all covers are removable and zip on again. And I like the fact that they do efficient mail order sales for those who cannot get to one of their shops—many of which are too new to have reached telephone directories so ask for the name of your local from Adeptus at 192 Bell Pond Road, Islington, London N1 (01-359 6791).

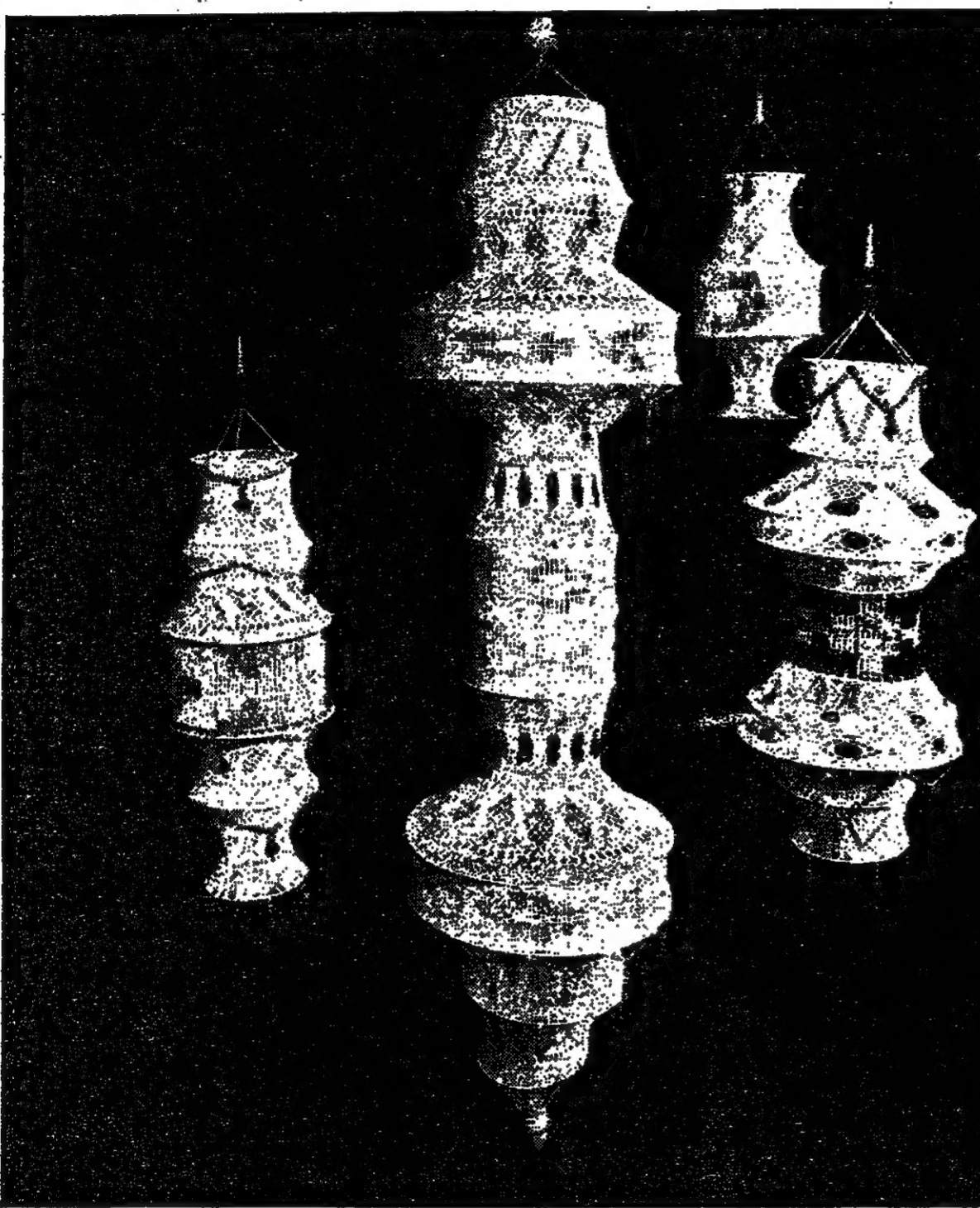
SHOP AROUND

Exotic lanterns for outdoor barbecues look wonderful and would look just as good indoors provided the ceiling is high enough to give them damping space without coming into contact with everyone's hairdo. These lanterns are in the Elit Lighting range and make good office or shop decoration too. If buying for your home, do check the ceiling heights.

Hand-made in wool and cotton yarns with little "beads" of twigs and natural fruit stones, they are in a fair range of colours although I like the natural cotton or white best myself. They are all much the same shape, being variations on the long keeper that fishermen use or on pagoda shapes. The cheapest has two bigger stablemates at £5.20 and at £7, then the prices move up fast. You can be really dramatic with a seven-foot long model to make a pillar of light and excitement in a large room, running almost from ceiling to floor and looking very good in russet colours as well as white, but that will cost £45. A four-foot keeper net is £20 and there are square and pagoda designs at about £15.

The photograph shows the shortest and the tallest. They have no rings for normal fitting so that they must be hung by their loops from a brass hook or short chain which adds nine or ten inches to the length of the fitting itself. But they are real features in any decoration scheme, admired by all, and are excellent on staircases—which mostly have one or two places with high ceilings—because the bulb is hidden by the length but the light is not dimmed. Stockists include most larger Woolworth branches, Debenhams, John Lewis, United Drapery Stores and a lot of independent lighting or gift shops around the country. Elit's headquarters office is at Burton House, Burton Road, London SW15 6AR (01-788 9191).

Photograph Trevor Sutton



Malcolm and Joy Wilcox started designing PVC aprons more than two years ago, specialising in the old-fashioned advertisements or merchandise labels. They literally made the aprons in their own kitchens and could hardly keep pace with demand, so progress has been faster than they had dared hope. Despite having become a genuine business and largely liberated the kitchen for cooking, this enterprising pair still run a business on cottage industry lines. They employ women who prefer to work in their own homes and who make the aprons to a high standard. All kinds of accessories, like tea towels, tote bags, and oven mitts have come into the range and PVC is now only a part of their busy lives.

Here we show one of a couple of ankle-length hostess aprons, for which I admit so strong a liking that four or five hang on the back of my kitchen door. More often in long dresses, skirts or trousers their aprons are worn over the head so that you do not need to untidy your hair getting it on. There is another, often sold in the same shops, in black and white, for Marshall's Icing Sugar, with a bold pattern giving an abstract impression of cakes and a wedding cake topped by what looks more like the FA Cup than a loving cup, which I assume it is meant to be. It is fetching over black or white too. In fact, hostess aprons need not be pure commonsense for long skirts but attractive additions at any time so be ready to have two per



session, pretty and practical but do not be tempted by full-length PVC varieties which are cracklingly uncomfortable and really not even practical. I think hardly any are being made now. They make good Christmas presents and might even encourage recipients to help with the washing up, provided the household has not given itself that most useful of all appliances, a dishwasher, which seem to be getting more expensive by the week. However, as I have been saying for years and years, you never want to live without one when you've owned one for a time and I have since they were in two figures, which means that my machine has so far cost

me peanuts annually, saved me hot water, given me cleaner dishes, tidy kitchens and more time for work or my guests. But that is off the track. Aprons like Mrs Beeton and her icing sugar companion are widely stocked at most of the leading stores and especially at younger stores like Peter Robinson's Top Shop and at Fenwick's—there was a good display at Fenwick's in the Brent Cross shopping centre recently at £4.75 each and you will find many a specialist kitchen shop also has them. For local stockists write to Sari Fabrics, Berrington Road, Sydenham Farm Industrial Estate, Leamington Spa, Warwick (0926-35811).

Give Chessmen to the men in your life, a new range of men's fragrances from Mary Chess, naturally. The scent is fresh, through spicy, and technical minds might like me to repeat here the brief given by Bob Patterson, Mary Chess's chairman, to a master perfumer of Grasse. "Give me", he said, "a refreshing and stimulating fragrance based on woody components such as vetiver bourbon (that's the woody?), sandalwood, fir and balsam needles combined with amber, musk, the scent of the rose, jasmine, verbena and lavender with the piperides notes of bergamot, lime and petitgrain."

To which I can add nothing but plain facts: such as prices. After Shave is £4.25 (for 109cc), Eau de Toilette is £3.40 or £5.90 for 52 and 109cc sizes but there is a refillable spray model in the larger size for £6.50. The Body Shampoo is luxurious but take some time to practise using it before you begin to enjoy it. My own favourite is the Bath Mitt, a rough travelling mitt filled with fragrant, powdered soap and all in brown, cream and beige packs. One complaint about the Bath Mitt—since it is too small for my hand I think it might be for many a man's hand but I do accept that bigger sizes mean higher prices so would compromise at £2.25 which is good value. At Harrods, Selfridges, Harvey Nichols (Knightsbridge), Jenners of Edinburgh, Rackhams of Birmingham, Jessops of Nottingham and many other leading stores and top chemists all over Britain. You can also buy, personally or by mail, at Mary Chess, 7 Shepherd Market, London W1X 7HR (01-629 5152).

Kitchen Devils are more than 10 years old but it was roughly 10 years ago that I first came across these useful lumps. I remember using them for some time and then being unable to write about them until my fingers had healed because I had not allowed for their extreme sharpness. Harold Beaton, who had found no sharp knives in Britain then, had originally imported some from Germany and then set about looking for the best sharp-knife maker in Britain, finally ending up with a contract with Taylors' Eye-Witness makers, whose lamb's foot knives and surgical steel had already become famous.

The alliance has continued because Beaton's designs improve and simplify while Taylors hold the standards. Many months ago, I complained to Harold Beaton that there were too few sharp knives with really short blades—we all seem to peel or pare with only a short length of the blade which means wasting half the blade or holding the knife uncomfortably half-way down the blade. As though telepathy had been at work, he had on his desk a trial design, a short-bladed paring knife and he sent it along

for me to try. I loved it, used it more often than most other kitchen knives and longed for it to come into production. Three weeks ago, it was put on sale at a launch to the trade and more than 75,000 knives sold almost immediately. Price 69p including V.A.T. At Sel-

fridges, all branches of Le over the country John Lewis, but Lewis's, of Fraser stores (not Har Bental's, Fortnum and and -leading hardware Kitchen Devils is at 68 Tr Green Terrace, London W for those in difficulty.

I came back from holiday to find a lot of letters about insects and those electric shock-killers—this past two weeks ago. Many interesting points were raised, shall do some research and come back to the subject on Saturday, September 3. Meanwhile I should welcome experts' information, but I do mean experts. How, for example, does one avoid killing useful insects while murdering the nuisances and pests? True, but cannot get through the mesh but what about small fliers? Eastmead Electronics, one of the British makers to which I referred, tells me that considerable expertise is necessary to advise on the correct light for specific sites so I shall be asking them questions. Anything that avoids spraying our breathing air with too many chemicals must be welcome so please let know more about these shockers. Meanwhile I should pass on the methods of one reader who uses her copy of *The Times* for killing bluebirds.



An exhibition of domestic pottery at the Crafts Committee London centre, 12 Waterloo Place, London SW is a pleasure, not just a reconnaissance sortie for those to buy any pottery. If you come away with nothing but a catalogue, which gives a brief, biographical note about the pottery, you will still have enjoyed the visit as long as it is to be published very shortly at 40p, containing a wide range of information on pottery. Should you want to follow interest locally, they have addresses of potters' workshops wide and they can also lead you to full or part-time courses in case you would rather try throwing your own. Prices are average for mugs and casseroles etc.

The London exhibition will be on until October 22 if it goes on tour around Britain. A letter to the CAC will tell the date of your local show, as soon as it is scheduled, will mail you the catalogue or the recipe poster if you for postage. The telephone number is 01-839 1917.

Kitchens are on show at the Building Centre, combining free kitchen planning service. See fittings and access well as appliances at a permanent exhibition and get advice and service within your budget—that is a luvly but so little is really "within our budget" these days is struck with buying first and affording it afterwards. Jackson, a former interior designer and marketing a kitchen manufacturer, is often there to give personal planning, construction and colours but should he be there is always somebody at Centreplanners, in the kitchen of course. The Building Centre is at 26 Store Street, WC1E 7BT, very near Goudge Street tube station and that go up Tottenham Court Road.

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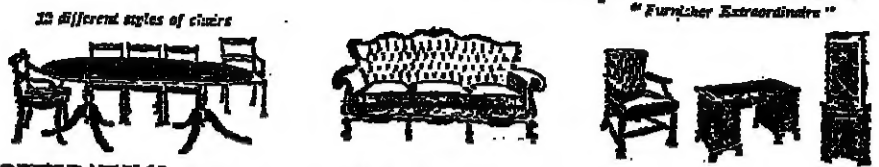
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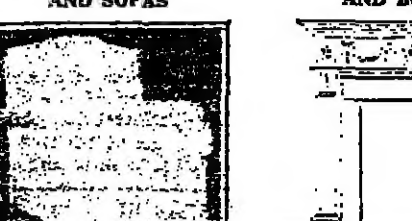
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